PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SECOND SESSION—1952

Thursday, the 24th July 1952.

Vol. VI | **OFFICIAL REPORT** | **No. 21**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Trivandrum, at Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 24th July 1952, with Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Sea Erosion.

❊ 5. [8] **Shri E. P. Varghese:** Will the Minister for Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the great sea erosion now at Pallithode, a village on the coast of Thuravoor, Shertallai;

(b) whether representations have been received by Government from the people during this session of the Assembly that sea is washing away large portions of the land at Pallithode;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the great loss to property caused by sea erosion; and

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent land being washed away?

Minister for Works and Transport **(Shri Kalathil Velayudhan Nair):**

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Attempt is being made to give temporary relief and estimates are being prepared for permanent relief.

Shri E. P. Varghese: May I know whether any Government officer visited that place to know the extent or nature of the erosion that took place?

Shri Kalathil Velayudhan Nair: Yes, the Chief Engineer and the Assistant Engineer, Ernakulam, visited the place.

Shri E. P. Varghese: May I know the nature of the temporary relief that has been provided for?

Shri Kalathil Velayudhan Nair: It is proposed to put up sand bags and prevent sea erosion. But there has been one difficulty. The local people came with a representation that they made such an attempt and that it was not successful. They were of the opinion that money should not be wasted in putting up sand bags.

Shri E. P. Varghese: What is the nature of other relief measure that the Government have now in view besides putting up sand bags?

Shri Kalathil Velayudhan Nair: The idea is to erect a bund by means of granite. That is the alternative. But that cannot be taken up as a temporary measure of relief.

Shri E. P. Varghese: Is any attempt being made to have that done?

Shri Kalathil Velayudhan Nair: Yes.

Shri E. P. Varghese: May I know whether Government are aware that during the monsoon season the damage caused by sea erosion is at its highest?

Shri Kalathil Velayudhan Nair: Yes.

ശ്രീ. പി. റ്റി. [illegible]: സീ ഇറോഷൻകൊണ്ട് കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും വീടുകളും മറ്റും നശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവർക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വല്ല കാമ്പൻസേഷനും കൊടുക്കാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: അങ്ങനെ കാമ്പൻസേഷൻ കൊടുക്കത്തക്ക പരിതസ്ഥിതികളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ പ്രകാരം ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്.

തൊഴിലാളികളെ പിരിച്ചുവിടൽ.

* നം. [൨൦] ശ്രീ. കെ. കരുണാകരൻ: താഴെ കാണുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പുമന്ത്രി സദയം മറുപടി പറയുമോ:

(എ) പെരിങ്ങൽക്കുത്ത് വർക്സ് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ് സെക്ഷനിൽനിന്നും ഏതാനും ജോലിക്കാരെ (Staff) ൨൧-൭-൫൨ മുതൽ ജോലിയിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ;

(ബി) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഏതു തീയതിക്കാണ് നോട്ടീസുകൊടുത്തതു്;

(സി) ഈ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടവരെക്കാൾ സർവീസുകുറഞ്ഞ ആളുകൾ മറ്റു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ജോലിയിലുണ്ടോ?

മരാമത്തും ഗതാഗതവും വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രി ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ:

(എ) ഇല്ല.

(ബി) ഈ ചോദ്യം ഉദിക്കുന്നില്ല.

(സി) ഈ ചോദ്യം ഉദിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ശ്രീ. കെ. കരുണാകരൻ: ജോലിക്കാരെ പിരിച്ചു വിടാനായി നോട്ടീസുകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലേ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: നോട്ടീസ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

ശ്രീ. കെ. കരുണാകരൻ: അപ്രകാരം നോട്ടീസുകൊടുത്തതു് പിൻവലിക്കുകയാണോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: അങ്ങിനെയല്ല ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പിരിച്ചുവിടേണ്ടിവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ സർവീസുകുറവായിട്ടുള്ളവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ട് സർവീസ് കൂടുതലുള്ളവരെ നോക്കി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണു് വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

ശ്രീ. കെ. കരുണാകരൻ: വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിൽ സർവീസ കുറഞ്ഞവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ട് മററുള്ളവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനാണോ തീരുമാനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: അങ്ങനെയാണു് വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

ശ്രീ. ഒ. സി. നൈനാൻ: ഇങ്ങനെ വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ ജോലിക്കാരുടെ ഒരു സർവീസ് രജിസ്റ്റർ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: ഉണ്ടു്.

ശ്രീ. ചെങ്ങാരപ്പിള്ളി പി. നാരായണൻ പോററി: ഈ വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ് ജീവനക്കാരെ ഏതുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണു് നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ ജീവനക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എൻജിനീയന്മാരാണു്.

ശ്രീ. ചെങ്ങാരപ്പിള്ളി പി. നാരായണൻ പോററി: ഓരോ വർക്കിനും ചെലവാക്കുന്നതായ പണത്തിന്റെ അനുപാതക്രമമനുസരിച്ചാണോ ഈ വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ ജീവനക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: അതേ.

ശ്രീ. ചെങ്ങാരപ്പിള്ളി പി. നാരായണൻ പോററി: അതു് അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകയുടെ എത്രശതമാനമാകുന്നെന്നു് പറയാമോ ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: പെററി സൂപ്പർവിഷനും കണ്ടിൻജൻസികൾക്കുംകൂടി അഞ്ചുശതമാനമാണെന്നാണെൻെറ അറിവ്.

ശ്രീ. ചെങ്ങരപ്പിള്ളി പി. നാരായണൻ പോററി: ഈ വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ് ജീവനക്കാരെ പെർമനൻറ് സർവീസിലെടുക്കാൻ ആലോചിക്കുമോ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: അതേപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

ശ്രീ. ചെങ്ങരപ്പിള്ളി പി. നാരായണൻപോററി: ഈ വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ് ജീവനക്കാർ അവരുടെ സുപ്പീരിയർ ആഫീസേഴ്സിനെ ആഫീസിൽ ഇരുന്ന് ഹെൽപ്പുചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: അങ്ങനെ അറിവുണ്ട്.

ശ്രീ. ചെങ്ങരപ്പിള്ളി പി. നാരായണൻ പോററി: അത് ഗവൺമെൻറാഫീസുകളിൽ പെർമനൻറ്സ്റ്റാഫിൻെറ കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: അല്ല.

Shri Anthonie Andrew Daniel Luis: May I know from the Government whether they will give priority to the Work Establishment staff when permanent vacancies arise?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: പെർമനൻറ സ്റ്റാഫിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നത് പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷനും മററ വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ ജീവനക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നത് അതാതുസ്ഥലത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുമാണ്.

ശ്രീ. കെ. പി. കുഞ്ഞുമേനോൻ: ഈ വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നതിന് മൂന്നും നാലും മാസത്തെ താമസം നേരിടുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: ചിലപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ വന്നേക്കാം. ബഡ്ജററ്സാംങ്ഷൻ കിട്ടാൻ താമസിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാവാം.

ശ്രീ. പി. ഭാസ്കരൻ നായർ: വർക്ക് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിൽപെട്ട പതിനേഴുപേരെ കോട്ടയംതാലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും ഈ മാസത്തിൽ റിലീവ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

ശ്രീ. കളത്തിൽ വേലായുധൻ നായർ: അതെപ്പററി എനിക്കറിയാൻ പാടില്ല.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE: LEPER MENACE IN TRICHUR.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have received an adjournment motion from Mr. C. Achyutha Menon regarding leper menace in the Trichur Municipal area. May I know whether the Minister has any information to place before the House?

പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യമന്ത്രി (ശ്രീ വി. മാധവൻ): സർ, ഒന്നാമതായി എനിക്കീസഭയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനുള്ളത് ഈ അഡ്ജേണ്മെന്റ മോഷൻ നിയമപ്രകാരം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്.

Uuder Rule 27 (3) "The Member asking for leave must, before the commencement of the sitting of the day, leave with the Secretary a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed."

അങ്ങനെ ഒരു റിട്ടൺ സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ അടുക്കൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടെനിക്കറിവില്ല. എന്റെ അടുക്കൽ അങ്ങനെ ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ് കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ഒരു ലററർ മാത്രമേ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളു. സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ കയ്യിൽ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ അതേപ്പററി ചോദിക്കുന്നില്ല.

Mr. Speaker: The Secretary has received the Statement.

ശ്രീ. വി. മാധവൻ: പിന്നെ ഇതിന്റെ സാരാംശത്തെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു സിററുവേഷൻ തൃശ്ശൂർപട്ടണത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനറിവില്ല. അവിടെ ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയും മുനിസിപ്പൽ ചെയർമാനുമുണ്ട്. അവിടെ ലെപ്പേഴ്സ് ചെറു ഡെമോൺസ്ട്രേഷൻസ് നടത്തുന്നു എന്നും അതിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ചർച്ചചെയ്യണമെന്നുമാണ് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ അതേക്കുറിച്ച് തൃശ്ശൂർ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ നിന്നുമാകട്ടെ മുനിസിപ്പൽ ചെയർമാന്റെ ഔദ്യോഗികനിലയിലാകട്ടെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സംഭവം ഉണ്ടായതായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

അതിനുപുറമെ ഇത് എന്നുണ്ടായ സംഗതിയാണ്, ഇന്നലെയാണോ ഇന്നുവൈകുന്നേരമാണോ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നോ ഒരു റീസെന്റ ആക്ററാണോ എന്നും നോട്ടീസുകൊണ്ട് കാണുന്നില്ല. വിശേഷിച്ചും തൃശ്ശൂർ പട്ടണത്തിൽ എറണാകുളം മദ്രാസ് മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും രോഗികൾ വന്നുകൂടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അതിലേയ്ക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുമൊക്കെ ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽതന്നെ ചോദ്യമുണ്ടാകുകയും അതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റ ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും വിശദമായ മറുപടി കൊടുക്കുകയുംചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. തൃശ്ശൂരും, എറണാകുളത്തും മാത്രമല്ല നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാഭാഗത്തും അങ്ങനെ ഒരു മെനേസ് ഉണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളകാര്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അറിയുകയും അതിനുള്ള പരിഹാരനടപടികൾക്കായി ഒരു ലെപ്പർ സ്പെഷ്യൽ ആഫീസറെ നിയമിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വന്ന ഉടനെ അതുസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നടപടികൾ എടുക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റഭാഗത്തുനിന്നുമറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

അതിനുപുറമെ ബഡ്ജററ ഡിസ്കഷൻസമയത്ത് പബ്ലിക്ക് ഹെൽത്തിനുള്ള ഡിമാന്റ് വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനുവന്നസമയത്ത് ഇതേക്കുറിച്ചെന്തെല്ലാം നടപടികൾ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ഈ സഭയ്ക്കറിവു നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു സിററുവേഷൻ

[ശ്രീ. വി. മാധവൻ]

ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു വേറെ അനിശ്ചിതകാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ ചർച്ചക്കെടുക്കണമെന്നു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ടമെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതു് അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യമൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നാണു്. ഇതിൽ ഇന്നു് ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിക്കത്തക്ക യാതൊന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതു സാധാരണയായിട്ടു് ഈ രാജ്യമൊട്ടാകെയുള്ള ഒരു സംഭവത്തെപ്പററി ചർച്ച ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു് പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇന്നു് പുതിയതായി ഒരു രംഗം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു് ഈ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം അനുവദിക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല എന്നാണു് എനിക്കു ഈ സഭയെ അറിയിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has appended a statement to the motion. From that statement, it is evident that this is not a matter that has arisen now all on a sudden, but that it has been going on for some time. Recently, there was a large influx of lepers from some other places. It is clearly a continuing affair which has already been brought to the notice of the House more than once during this session itself. Besides, from the statement of the Minister, it is evident that there is the local authority to take immediate steps if need be and he has not received any information from the Municipality. When all these things are taken into consideration, I have to rule that the motion is out of order.

Shri C. Achyutha Menon: The Government are not aware of the seriousness of the situation.

Mr. Speaker: The purpose of the hon. Member is to draw the particular attention of this House and the Member in charge of the Public Health Department to this matter. That, I suppose, has been achieved, though indirectly.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Minister for Finance and Civil Supplies (**Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon**): Sir, I have to make a submission. In the Agenda, after the item 'Short Notice questions', the Motion under Rule 43 is to be moved by the Chief Minister. Then come the Bills. I am requesting you, Sir, that items I and II under 'Legislative Business', which are bound to be formal and of short duration, be taken up before the motion under Rule 43. This request is being made because I have to leave the station on urgent State business.

Mr. Speaker: There is no objection to allow that. I call upon the Finance Minister to introduce the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1952.

The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1952.

Minister for Finance and Civil Supplies (**Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon**): Sir, I introduce the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1952.

Shri A. J. John: I second the motion.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill stands introduced.

Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon: I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

സർ, മിനിഞ്ഞാന്നു് ഈ സഭ പാസാക്കിയ സപ്ലിമെന്ററി ഡിമാൻഡുകൾ കോൺസ്റ്റിട്യൂഷനിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥ അനുസരിച്ചു് പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വരുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ബില്ലാണിതു്. ഈ സഭ പാസ്സാക്കിയ സപ്ലിമെന്ററി ഡിമാൻഡുകളും ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ഷെഡ്യൂളായി ചേർത്തിരിക്കുകയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ബിൽ സഭ പാസ്സാക്കിത്തരണമെന്നാണെനിക്കു് അപേക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്.

Shri A. J. John: I second the motion.

The motion that the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1952 be taken into consideration at once was put and carried.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill will be considered now clause by clause. There is no amendment to any of the clauses of the Bill.

Clauses 2 & 3.

The question that clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill was put and carried. Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Schedule.

The question that the Schedule attached to the Bill stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Title.

The question that clause 1 and the title stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Title were added to the Bill.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Preamble was added to the Bill.

Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon: I move that the Bill be finally passed.

Shri A. J. John: I second it.

The motion that the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1952 be finally passed was put and carried

The Bill was finally passed.

Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act (Amendment) Bill.

Minister for Finance and Civil Supplies (**Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon**) : Sir, I move that the Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act (Amendment) Bill be passed.

In doing so, as I had indicated yesterday, I am making an amendment to clause 3 of the Bill. It was suggested in the House yesterday—and several hon. Members also suggested to me that it would be more in the fitness of things if the word 'salary' is not used in the Bill with reference to the allowances paid to the Members of the House. Accordingly, I move the following amendment :

> *In clause 3 of the Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act (Amendment) Bill, in the proposed Section 8, for the word 'salary', wherever it occurs, the words "fixed allowance" shall be substituted.*

If that is done Section 8 of the Bill will read as follows :

"Every Member of the Legislative Assembly who does not hold any of the offices referred to in Sections 3 and 4 shall be entitled to receive—(Officers in Section 3 and 4 are the Ministers, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker):

(a) a fixed allowance of Rs. 120 per mensem ; and

(b) travelling allowance and daily allowance at the rates prescribed by the Schedule".

The title of the Bill will not be changed because there are salaries provided with respect to officers even in Sections 3 and 4. The opinion expressed by certain Members that it would be better if the words 'fixed allowance' are used instead of 'salaries' could be given effect to if this amendment is included. Sir, I seek permission to do so, and I move this amendment to clause 3 of the Bill.

Shri A. J. John: Sir, I second it.

The amendment was put and carried.

Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon: Sir, I move that the Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act (Amendment) Bill, as amended, be finally passed.

Shri A. J. John: I second it.

The question that the Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act (Amendment) Bill be finally passed, as amended, was put and carried.

The Bill, as amended, was finally passed.

MOTION UNDER RULE 43 RE : EX-STATE OFFICIALS TAKEN OVER BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Speaker : May I call upon the Chief Minister to move his motion ?

Chief Minister (**Shri A. J. John :**) Sir, I move that the question of impressing upon the Government of India the necessity to adequately safeguard the interests of the Ex-State Officials taken over to the Service under that Government as a result of the Federal Financial Integration be discussed.

Sir, the integration of the Federal Departments of the State to Central Services was brought into effect on 1-4-1950 as per provisions contained in the Second Interim Report of the Indian States. Finance Enquiry Committee which has been accepted in the Federal Financial Agreement. The staff actually engaged in work connected with the Central functions except those required for the State Government functions in connection with general administration was to be taken over by the Central Government in appropriate grades and on terms not less advantageous than those enjoyed by them before the prescribed date In pursuance of the decisions the following departments were taken over by the Centre with effect from the appointed date viz. 1-4-1950.

Telephone	..	1-4-1950
Anchal	..	1-4-1951
Customs	..	1-4-1950
Income-tax other than Agricultural Income-Tax	..	do.
Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights	..	do.
Light houses	..	do.
Accounts and Audit	..	do.
Central Excise	..	do.
State Forces	..	do.
Aviation	..	do.
Broadcasting	..	do.
Meteorology	..	do

Over and above these departments three other departments *viz.*, the Department of Archaeology, the Department of Joint Stock Companies and the Offices of the Employment Exchanges in the State have also become Central Departments with effect from 1-4-1950. But the administration of the last two departments is still being conducted by the State Government on an agency basis. As for the Department of Archaeology the Central Government has not actually assumed charge of its administration pending the final decision on certain questions like the question as to which monuments should be declared to be of national importance. Along with the transfer of the departments mentioned above a total of 6534 Officers attached to these departments have also become Central Government employees in terms of the Agreement.

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Officers taken over by the Centre.

Telephone	574
Anchal	2133
Customs other than internal customs—Central Excise	268
Income-tax other than Agricultural Income-tax	309
Patents, Copyright, etc.	Nil
Trade Mark	6
Light House	4
Accounts and Audit	637
State Forces	2497
Aviation	24
Broadcasting	70
Meteorology	12
Total	6534

The Officers of the following departments which have not actually been taken over by the Centre have not been included in the statement above.

Archaeology,
Joint Stock Companies, and
Employment Exchanges.

As per the terms of the Federal Financial Agreement the Officers and staff taken over by the Centre are entitled to be absorbed in Central Service on terms not less advantageous than those enjoyed by them while in State service. But Government have received complaints from various quarters. They have seen articles published in newspapers alleging that these Officers and staff are not getting due recognition at the hands of the Central authorities and that they are being treated more or less as new entrants to the respective Central Departments concerned. Resolutions to the above effect have been passed and forwarded to Government by the Federation of Central Government Employees (Ex-State) in Travancore-Cochin State requesting Government to take immediate action to redress their grievances. Their requests are :—

1. That the Central scales of pay may be extended to the integrated Officers also from the date of financial integration.

2. That the practice of evaluating and equating the ex-State posts in the various integrated departments to disadvantageous and in appropriate rules under the Central Government may be reviewed.

3. That the posts in All-India Radio should be categorised and orders issued at once.

4. That the orders of categorisation relating to the ex-Anchal staff, Civil Aviation and Central Excise should be fully implemented.

5. That the temporaries in all the Departments should be automatically absorbed and confirmed in appropriate posts recognising departmental tests.

6. That the age of superannuation should be fixed as 60 for all ex-State Central Employees as in the case of their colleagues in Central Services.

7. That their service associations should be duly recognised by the Government of India.

8. That full weightage should be given to the past service of ex-State employees.

9. That the claim of fourth class ex-State officials for promotion to third class, irrespective of age and other restrictions should be considered.

10. That the transfer of employees outside the State should not be made without the consent of the employees concerned.

They have also requested this Government to allow such of them as are willing to revert to State service to do so without prejudice to their seniority and other claims.

This Government have paid very anxious consideration to the legitimate and reasonable demands of the ex-State Employees. The Chief Secretary has had personal discussion with the Officers of the Ministry of States on this question even recently *i. e.*, during the first week of May 1952 with particular reference to the question of fixation of salaries of the personnel according to the Central scales of pay. This Government again reminded about the urgency of the matter on 1-7-1952. The Government of India have sent a reply which has been received on 14-7-1952. It is stated in the Government of India's letter that a decision has already been taken to the effect that the staff taken over will be given the Central rates of pay with effect from 1-4-1951 and that it will be out of the question to reopen the decision at this stage. With regard to the other points, it is stated that the Ministry of Finance is considering them.

The Government have given adequate consideration to the question of allowing the ex-State employees to revert to the State service as desired by them and all that is possible will be done in this respect also. Thus when the Accountant General's Office was taken over by the Centre such of the employees as were prepared to come back to the State service relinquishing their lien there were allowed to do so and they were absorbed into the Public Debt Section of the Finance Department. Likewise certain others who hold a permanent lien in the Central Departments but are working under state Governments expressed their desire to continue in State Service. Their case is under

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consideration. This Government cannot, however, agree to the request to allow all ex-State officials concerned to take the option to revert to State Service because such a course would lead to very many administrative difficulties. The Government of India have repeatedly informed this Government that they cannot agree to the idea of taking any State Officer in exchange of Officers who might be re-entertained in State service in many of the integrated departments. So long as no such reciprocal arrangement is possible, the re-entertainment of a large number of Officers in Central Departments cannot but tend to create a good number of superfluous hands out of the existing personnel in State Services.

Shri T. V. Thomas: It will be useful if we get a copy of the Statement just made by the Chief Minister.

Shri M. M. Abdul Khader: Why were the points not pressed before the Central Government?

Shri A. J. John: The points were pressed.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is before the House for discussion.

Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai: The hon. Chief Minister has moved a motion which affects a very large number of families in our State. The figures given by him show that there are more than six thousand such families. But when you take into consideration the personnel that has not been taken into the Central Service, for example, the Military, it goes up to ten thousand. It is a very important matter affecting ten thousand families in this State. But before going into the details of the matter, I would just like to place before this House the conception of Federal integration. Federal integration is an inevitable consequence of the Constitution of the Union of India. Sir, in the authoritative statement of policy in the White Paper published by the Government of India, in page 87 it is stated:

> 'From this concept of States and Provinces as equal partners it follows that the Central Government should function in States over the same range of subjects and with the same powers as in Provinces. It is only in this way that the Union of India will gain in strength and its policies in effectiveness. There is no Federation in which the Central Government possesses different levels of power and authority in the units comprised in it. Such differences in jurisdiction from unit to unit are bound to be a source of weakness and to produce a sense of unfairness among the less favoured units which will be fatal to friendly relations and orderly progress.'

Sir, the conception is that the States are equal to Provinces and the State service is the same as the Provincial service. There is absolutely no difference or different interests in these services.

Then Sir, we were functioning as a separate State with a separate service. When we entered into the Federal integration, the Committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly went into the question. And when Federal integration was effected the question of integration of services was felt as one of the most important problems.

The Committee's recommendation was:

'The permanent staff wholly (or substantially) engaged on work connected with "federal" subjects in States on the prescribed date should be taken over by the Centre in appropriate grades and upon terms not less advantageous than in the service of the States. Temporary staff so engaged should also be similarly absorbed so far as possible, having due regard to their suitability. The States attach considerable importance to this point, and would be glad to release all such staff consistent, of course, with their own requirements in those departments where the subjects dealt with are both "federal" and "provincial."

Sir, the hon. Chief Minister laid more emphasis on 'not less advantageous terms.' But the previous portion is more important. That is, it will be taken over 'in appropriate grades and upon terms not less advantageous.' That is the crucial thing; and in the subsequent sentence, 'the temporary staff so engaged' will similarly be absorbed. That is the crucial point as far as the Travancore service integration is concerned and we want to give more emphasis to it. I would read a quotation from the White Paper with regard to the Military:

'The future organisation of the States Forces has been receiving the attention of the Government of India. For this purpose a series of conferences were held with the Rajpramukhs in 1948 and 1949. As a result, full agreement has been reached about the future treatment of these forces, and an agreed scheme has been drawn up. The main features of this scheme are:

(i) that these forces will be commanded by an officer of the Indian Army lent to the Rajpramukh for the purpose;

(ii) that the strength and organisation of these forces will be fixed with reference to the role which they will play in the defence of India as well;

(iii) that in consequence there should be a reconstitution and reorganisation of these forces on the pattern of the Indian Army;

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(iv) that officers will hereafter be selected through the same machinery and in the same manner as for the Indian Army; the extra number will accordingly be selected, trained and commissioned by the Government of India and appointed by the Rajpramukhs of the respective Unions;

(v) that promotions etc., will be made on the same lines as they are made in the Indian Army; and

(vi) that there will be a certain amount of interchangeability of officers between the Indian Army and the State Forces.'

Further in paragraph 100 they say:

"These forces will immediately come under the operational command of the Indian Army Commands in whose area the Unions are located. It is intended to complete the process of reorganisation by the end of 1951 when the Forces of the Unions of States will, in all respects, including pay and allowances, organisation etc., be on a par with the Indian Army Units."

These were the principles under which the Central Administrative Services were integrated with those of the services in Travancore. But what is the result Sir? The difficulties are multifarious in different departments. One of the main things which affects adversely the Travancore personnel is in the matter of categorisation. Sir, before going into that fact, I would like to place before the House a letter from the Public Service Commission dated 1-6-1950. There, in it is stated:

'The Union Public Service Commission will like to draw the attention to the fact that Government assurance is only for maintaining the Government employees in posts in their respective scales of pay and not for absorbing them automatically into the corresponding All India or Central service. Absorption in any of the services would be of the nature of direct recruitment and will therefore be done by the Union Public Service Commission.'

That directly contradicts the conception and recommendation of the Finance Committee. The object of the recommendation of the Finance Committee was that by integration we are creating services where automatically the State service personnel would be absorbed. But the Public Service Commission in 1-6-1950 declar d that they will be taken into service only as first entrants. That I think was not right or just. That seemed to have been rectified and on September 28th, 1951 regulation was passed by the President of India which was laid on the table of House of the People in New Delhi which runs as follows:

'In exercise of the powers conferred by the Constitution, the President has made a regulation in this respect

> which reads: It shall not be necessary and shall be deemed never to have been necessary to consult the Union Public Service Commission in regard to initial appointment to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, of any person who was previously in the permanent employment of any former Indian State where such appointment has been made or where it is proposed to make such an appointment in pursuance of the commitments made in connection with the constitutional changes and extension of the executive authority of the Union Government to any territory formerly comprised in any such former Indian States'.

The Union Public Service Commission circularised the head of the departments that the State service personnel taken over to the Central service should be treated as new entrants. But on the basis of the policy statement and the new regulation, they should be absorbed in the Central service in their proper grade. A certain amount of difficulty and doubts have arisen on account of these two orders and the result was the personnel taken over to the Central service have to suffer.

That mischief seems to have been attempted to be rectified. Even now, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister told us that the Government of India, even as late as 14-7-1952, said that the question of reopening the pay-scales from 1950 cannot be considered because it is a closed chapter. In the light of the commitments which the Government of India have made, and in the light of our dealing with that Government—it is not a foreign Government, and the Central Government is our own Government—the Central Government have no right to say so and go back on their commitments with this Government. May be, they are misinterpreting the rules and are not acting according to the provisions of the Constitution. If so, we are not bound by those things. Under the provisions declared in authoritative documents, the service personnel is entitled to get a weightage from the date of integration and that is from 1-4-1950. I think there can be no justification for the Government of India to go back upon their decision which was a decision commonly arrived at, not only for the Central Government but for the sake of the State Governments as well. It was a decision arrived at by the Union Government and so for the whole of india, a decision by the people representing the units and the Centre. As such it is binding on them. It is not a one party decision; it is not a one party matter to revise things which were arrived at by common consent and to change them as they wish.

Coming to the question of categorization, I say that the state service personnel was not taken into appropriate grade, that principle was not implemented. "The specific directive that the service integration shall not be less advantageous to the ex-State officials" means this that the nature of responsibility they were shouldering, the emoluments they were drawing in relation to their work under state conditions, the normal prospects in the

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State service, the privileges enjoyed by them etc., have to be considered cumulatively to decide the advantage or the disadvantage and definitely not the ex-State pay alone as it is done at present." That should be the principle under which they should apply it. But what we find is they are generally ignored and result in very hard cases.

Sir, there is another very important aspect of this matter. In our State, we had different grades of appointment on different scales of pay In the Central service, it is only a time-scale. We have here three grades or more such as Rs. 30-40, Rs. 45-75 and so on. But the Central Government has two grades only, the lower division clerks and the upper division clerks, working on a time-scale, and when the ex-State officials are absorbed into those time-scales of pay, without taking into consideration the functions and responsibilities in the State service or the work that they were doing in the State in their respective places, much hardship is caused. They are simply being categorized as lower division clerks without any reason. A clerk who was working here on Rs. 30-45 is being categorized as a clerk on Rs. 35-1 50 and a clerk on Rs. 80-5-100 is categorized on Rs 55-130 scale. This, as a matter of fact, has given rise to difficulties in the Telephone Department and the Income tax Department. In the Telephone Department, Rs. 45-75 clerks are all graduates with a pass in the Public Service Commission's examination, and all of them were recruited by the Public Service Commission which was functioning under law in this State. Simply because they were working on Rs. 45-75, they are taken over to the grade of the lower division clerks for which post the qualification prescribed by the Centre is only a mere matriculation. For the lower division clerk's post in the Government of India service, in many departments people with no more than the qualification of matriculation are being recruited. So, to equate our graduates, who have passed the special tests and have been recruited by the Public Service Commission, with people holding definitely lesser qualification will be injustice, to put it in the mildest form. Not only that. The functions that these State servants were discharging in the Income tax Department were of great importance. While the lower division clerk there is dealing with despatching or registering letters, clerks here were dealing with assessment files and to a certain extent, the work of auditors, the work that should naturally fall upon better paid persons. That aspect is ignored and the ex-State servants are now tabulated or equated with the typists; they are equated with lower division clerks who are doing typist's work, or despatch work or registering work. The actual work of assessment falls on the Inspectors there. Simply because we have no similar category or grade here, they should not lose the legitimate right they have under the declared provisions, to be classified with people doing similar work in the Central service. I have details with me but I do not want to go further on this matter. What I say is, that this

is exactly the case in the Telephone Department also. In the Telephone Department we find a greater hardship in the officer's ranks. That is also true as far as officers' ranks in the Income tax Department are concerned. In the Income tax Department, in the Union Service there are Class I and Class II officers with different scales of pay. In the Class II officers' cadre, we have three grades. In Travancore, we had only a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner besides Income tax Officers. The Income tax Officers here were doing exactly the duties of the II Class Officers of the Central Income tax Department. They were doing the same work, the identical work which the central II Class Officers were doing there. You will also find that we did not overstaff the Income tax Department. We had only two Commissioners. Now, we have got three Commissioners under the Central Government to look after or control the volume of income tax work in this integrated State. That is one aspect of income tax integration which we must bear in mind. Our officers have been integrated with the Central Department on a position which is of less advantage to them than it ought to have been. Take again the case of the Broadcasting and Telephone Departments. We had here men with degrees in engineering, with degrees in specialized branches, with special qualification in sound engineering, etc. They are being absorbed in the Centre with men of lesser qualification and lesser technical efficiency, and they are ranked even inferior to them in the gradation list. These are matters that ought to be regularized. There is one aspect which we cannot forget in regard to this question. There is a good deal of human interest in these matters. Whatever may be the principles that are laid down, when the details are worked out, we have inevitably to take into account the human element that will play its part. So, there may be this selection and appointment. But the legitimate rights of our personnel will have to be put forward by a competent, responsible Government representative at every stage. For that matter, it may be remembered that, we in our country have welfare schemes for labour which is a legitimate function. In the same way, when about ten thousand families are affected in this way, is it not the duty of this State to put somebody- a name may be coined-to look after the welfare of of the service personnel who are being affiliated or absorbed or taken to the Central service. We are, as a matter of fact, convinced, this House feels convinced, and the Government also feels convinced that there is a real, genuine hardship. Therefore my one suggestion is the Government should appoint a very competent, high-ranking officer to deal on equal terms with the Central officers in working out the details of this scheme, so that the interests of our whole service may not be jeopardized. The greater is the difficulty as far as military personnel is concerned. There was the specific assurance after the conferences in 1949 and 1950—the conferences that the Central Government had with the Rajpramukhs and representatives of the States all over India, that the state forces will be amalgamated with the Indian Armed Service personnel. But what do we find? Their number retrenched, or that was taken into the Centre,is abnormally low.

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To a certain extent, it is shocking. 2,225 other ranks, 34 officers and 75 junior commissioned officers were rejected outright for no fault of theirs, throwing thousands of their families into difficulty. Is there anything that could be done to remedy the evil, or to help these people ? If I understand it correctly, I am told that when military personnel was integrated in the other Indian States, the officers serving there were taken into the Indian service in *toto*. If they were not taken over very liberal pensions were allowed in their case for the service they had put in.

Mr. Speaker: Was the standard of the State Forces here inferior when compared to that of the other Indian State Forces?

Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai: I understand, Sir, that as far as the published records go, the Indian State Forces have gained the appreciation of all both in the field and in active service

Shri Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Is not ours decidedly superior?

Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai: I do not want to express my opinion on a technical matter. I would prefer to quote technical opinion than give my own opinion. In all published records, the Travancore State Forces serving in the battle-front have earned encomiums everywhere without exception, and it is recognized by the Government of India in their publications. In their publications, they say that Travancore State Forces......

Shri R. Kesava Pillai: Have not our forces been summoned to Hyderabad, Bombay and other places for defence?

Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai: I would request my hon. Friend to allow me to continue.

Mr. Speaker: Please finish soon.

Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai: Not only that. The Government of India and the Military Department of the Government of India, in their resolutions, have recorded the fact that the mechanized forces of Travancore State Forces were superior to any other mechanized force from India. That is a fact.

[12 NOON]

I do not think my hon. friends will put such questions, for it is so well known a fact not only here, but throughout India that our Military stands second to none in point of efficiency. Sir, when the military personnel in the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kolhapur, Patiala, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Mysore and other places were all absorbed with the Indian ranks and suitable provisions also were made, what do we find here? In our State 2334 persons were thrown out of employment for no fault of theirs and they are all people who have given their best period of life in the State service. It is such personnel who have been thrown away without adequate compensation. I think this is an unheard of atrocity if I may use that word in this context. That is one aspect so far as our military personnel is concerned.

There are other questions as well, as referred to by hon. friends. Unfortunately I was anxiously looking forward to the case of people who want to revert, some conditions had been enumerated in the case of certain departments. I have only to say there is only one department which can completely claim to take advantage of it. The one department which can legitimately and legally claim, is the Central Excise department. For the Central Excise, a parent department is functioning here. It is only a portion of the Central Excise department of the Government of India. A portion of the original Excise Department functions here. People who have joined that department from our state can legitimately claim a reversion to their original places, if they are not treated justly by the Centre. The distinction that I wish to draw is that departments like Telephone, Post and Telegraph, Income Tax do not have a parent department here as the Excise. In other words, we have no parent department within the jurisdiction of the State except for the Central Excise department. Therefore for the officers working there, option must be given to revert to our service. Even at the early stage of absorption, the basis to be adopted is to put them in the scale of Central Excise officers' grade. When they are not treated properly by the Central Government, if they claim to revert to their original service, they have certainly a right to do so. That is a legitimate demand of theirs and I think this Government will have a duty to help them to come back to this service if they feel that those services are not advantageous. I do not want to go further and speak of other departments. A word more about scales of pay and superannuation. There is great difficulty felt in respect of that. Under our rule, there is 25 years of service and 60 years of age, for pension. They have reduced the age to 55 and period of service increased to 30 years. According to that, a lot of people are not going to get full pension. That is gross injustice. To formulate a rule which will vitally affect the interests of the people in service is gross injustice. Under these conditions people are asked to retire without full pension. This is a matter for serious consideration of Government.

A word on the question of weightage and I have done. That is a very difficult problem as far as I see it Therein lies a genuine grievance. People who have put in 18 and 20 years of service when they get themselves absorbed in time scale find their juniors who have had about 3 to 4 years service to credit, categorised as seniors in point of service. That is a very extraordinary situation. I should even say if I am allowed that it is a monstrous thing. People who have put in over 18 years of service, with better technical and general qualifications, when they are taken in the time scale are ranked as juniors in service to those who have put in 3 to 4 years of service in the Central Government. Persons with better qualifications, better efficiency, better experience, to serve as juniors to persons who have put in only 3 to 4 years in the Central Service is a very very hard lot.

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This is an extraordinary situation and it requires an extraordinary remedy. Therefore I suggest that the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission should be adopted in the case of these people and remedy the inequalities and injustice suffered thereby. With these words I commend the motion.

ശ്രീ. സി. അച്യുതമേനോൻ: സർ, ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തിൽ വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു തത്വം അന്തർഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ പൊതുതത്വത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഏതാനും വാക്കുകളാണ് ഞാൻ ആദ്യമായി പറയാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്. ഇൻഡ്യൻ ഭരണഘടന നടപ്പിൽ വരുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ മുൻപ് ഒരുകാലത്തും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു പുതിയ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയാണ് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്, മുൻപു എന്നത്തേക്കാളും അധികം ഇൻഡ്യാരാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഏകത്വത്തെയും സുരക്ഷിതത്വത്തെയും ഉറപ്പിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി, ശിഥിലീകരണ വാസനകളെ തട്ടിനീക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി, ഉള്ള ഒരു പരിശ്രമം ഇൻഡ്യൻ ഭരണഘടന നടപ്പിൽ വന്നതോടുകൂടി നമുക്കു കാണാവുന്നതാണ് എന്നാണ്. ഈ ഉദ്ദേശം തീർച്ചയായും ശ്ലാഘനീയമാണ്. അതു നടപ്പിൽ വരികയും അതു വളർന്ന് പുഷ്ടിച്ച് ഫലം കാണിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ രാഷ്ട്രീയാഭിപ്രായക്കാരും ഒരുപോലെ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഉദ്ദേശം സാധിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള നടപടികൾ പലപ്പോഴും അപര്യാപ്തങ്ങളാണെന്ന് നമുക്കു കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ ഇതിനുമുൻപു നടന്ന ചർച്ചാവേളകളിൽ ഫെഡറൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ ഇന്റിഗ്രേഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്, പാർട്ടു ബി സ്റ്റേറ്റുകളുടെ പൊതുനന്മയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച് പല വിമർശനങ്ങളും നടന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ വിമർശനങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാം തന്നെ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരാക്ഷേപത്തെ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വീണ്ടും ഉന്നയിക്കേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നുള്ളതു് പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. അതായത് സർവ്വീസ് ഇന്റിഗ്രേഷൻ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ അവസരത്തിൽ സെൻട്രൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൈക്കൊണ്ട നടപടികൾ ഇൻഡ്യൻ യൂണിയന്റെ എല്ലാ ഘടകങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങളേയും ഗവണ്മെന്റുകളേയും തികച്ചും തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടില്ല. പലവിധത്തിലും പല അപാകതകളും സങ്കടങ്ങളും ബാക്കിനിൽക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലാണ് സർവ്വീസ് ഇന്റിഗ്രേഷൻ, നടപ്പിലാക്കിയത്. അതിന്റെ പ്രത്യക്ഷമായ പല ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളും നമുക്ക് ഇവിടെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാനുണ്ട്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞ കണക്കിൽനിന്ന് ഇതു് എത്രമാത്രം വ്യാപകമായ ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണെന്നും എത്രയധികം കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതത്തെ സ്പർശിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണെന്നും വ്യക്തമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതായത് [illegible] ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ജീവിതത്തെ സ്പർശിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണ് ഇതു് എന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം വ്യക്തമാക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഒന്നുകൂടി വിശദമായി പറയുന്നപക്ഷം [illegible] കുടുംബങ്ങളെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണ് ഇതു്. ഈ ഇന്റിഗ്രേഷൻ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തിയ കാലത്ത് നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ജോലിനോക്കിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഇൻഡ്യൻ യൂണിയനിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവർക്ക് മററ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടു തുല്യമായ പരിഗണനയും അവകാശങ്ങളും നൽകുമെന്ന് ഉറപ്പുനൽകിയിരുന്നു. ആ ഉറപ്പിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച്

കവനൻറിലും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതായത് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ–കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളുടെ സംയോജനം നടന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ കവനൻറിൽതന്നെ ഇതേസംബന്ധിച്ച് പ്രത്യേകം വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരുന്നു. ആ കവനൻറിലെ 8-ാം ആർട്ടിക്കിളിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം പറയുന്നുണ്ട്.

"The United State hereby guarantees either the continuance in service of the permanent members of the public services of either covenanting States on conditions which will not be less advantageous than those on which they are serving......immediately before the appointed day or the payment of reasonable compensation or retirement on proportionate pension."

ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ജോലിസ്ഥിരതയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഇപ്രകാരം വ്യക്തമായ ഉറപ്പുകൾ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് വാസ്തവമാണ്. ഇതിൽ ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ച് ശ്രീമാൻ നടരാജപിള്ള അവർകൾ ഇവിടെ വായിച്ച ഭാഗം പ്രത്യേകം സ്മരണീയമാണ്. അതായത് ഇൻഡ്യൻ സ്റേററ് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ എൻക്വയറി കമ്മററിയുടെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഇൻററിം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇതേ വാചകത്തിൽതന്നെയുള്ള ഒരു ഉറപ്പ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സർവീസ് വ്യവസ്ഥകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അവരുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്രകാരം തുടർച്ചയായി നൽകപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഉറപ്പുകളുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ജോലി വ്യവസ്ഥകളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിനും, അവർക്ക് ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ മററു സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടും ഇൻഡ്യൻയൂണിയൻ സർവ്വീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരോടും തുല്യമായ സംരക്ഷണ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ കിട്ടുമെന്ന് ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുവാനുംവേണ്ടി ആവശ്യമായ നടപടികളാണ് ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറ് സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ അവർ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നടപടികൾ ഈ ഉദ്ദേശം സഫലമാക്കുന്നതിന് എത്രമാത്രം പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് നാം ഈയവസരത്തിൽ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ ഉറപ്പ് ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറ് ശരിയായി പരിപാലിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് മററു സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പോലെയും ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ സർവ്വീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരെപ്പോലെയും ഉള്ള തുല്യമായ പദവിയും അവകാശങ്ങളും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അവർ ഒരു വിധത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരുമാതിരി "വിറകുവെട്ടികളും വെള്ളം കോരികളുമായി" അധഃപതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയാണ് ഇന്ന് സംജാതമായിട്ടുള്ളത്.

ഒന്നു രണ്ട് പ്രധാനസംഗതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകൂടി മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറിലേയ്ക്ക് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇവിടെനിന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്ക് ഉള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളനിരക്കുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ സർവീസിൽനിന്നു എടുക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ആ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പള നിര

[ശ്രീ. സി. അച്ചുതമേനോൻ]

ക്കിന്റെ ഗുണം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി ഇതുവരെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. വളരെ കുറച്ചു കേസുകളിൽ മാത്രമേ അതിന്റെ ഫലം തികച്ചും അനുഭവിക്കാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളു. കാരണം ഇൻഡ്യാഗവൺമെന്റ സർവീസിൽ ആദ്യകാലംമുതലേ പ്രവേശിച്ചു് സെർവു് ചെയ്തുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടു തുല്യമായ നിലയിലേയ്ക്കു് നമ്മുടെ സർവീസിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ ഉയർത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിപാടികൾ ഇതുവരെ ഗവൺമെന്റ് അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ നിന്നു് എടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ശമ്പളം, ഇൻഡ്യാഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ സർവീസിൽ എടുക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ, ഇൻഡ്യാഗവൺമെന്റ ശമ്പളനിരക്കിന്റെ മിനിമത്തെക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞതാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റ ശമ്പളനിരക്കിലെ മിനിമം ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് കൊടുക്കുകയുള്ളു. നേരെമറിച്ചു് മിനിമത്തിൽ കൂടുതലാണു് അവിടെ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ പററിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഇൻഡ്യാഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശമ്പള ഗ്രേഡു് കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണു് ഏററവും വലിയ പരാതി. ഉദാഹരണമായി ശ്രീ. നടരാജപിള്ള ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി ൪൫–൭൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം പററുന്ന ഒരു ക്ലാർക്കിനെ ഇൻഡ്യാഗവൺമെന്റ സർവീസിലേക്കു് എടുക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ൩൦–൫൭൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ൩൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളംമാത്രമേ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്നു്. നേരേ മറിച്ചു് നേരത്തെ ൭൦–൭൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മിനിമമായ ൩൦ രൂപാ കഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിയുള്ളതു് പേഴ്സണൽ അലവൻസായി മാത്രമേ കൊടുക്കുകയുള്ളു. ൩൦–ൽ നിന്നുതുടങ്ങി ൭൦ എത്തേണ്ട കാലംവരെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് ഇൻക്രിമെന്റിനു് അവകാശം ഒന്നുമില്ലെന്നാണു് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ പത്തുപന്ത്രണ്ടുകൊല്ലം സ്റ്റേററ് സർവീസുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണെങ്കിൽ പോലും ഇൻഡ്യാഗവൺമെന്റ സർവീസിൽ റിക്രൂട്ട ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ കൊല്ലം മുമ്പുമാത്രം ഇൻഡ്യാഗവൺമെന്റ സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ച ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു തുല്യമായ നിലമാത്രമേ വന്നുചേരുന്നുള്ളു. ഇതു് തീർച്ചയായും ഒരു നീതിയായി പരിഗണിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയും ജോലിവ്യവസ്ഥയും നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം സർവീസിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് സംതൃപ്തമായ ഒരു മനോഭാവം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാൻ യാതൊരു ന്യായവുമില്ല: സംതൃപ്തമായ ഒരു സർവീസ് വേണമെന്നു് ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുകയും, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയെല്ലാം സേവനം വളരെ ഫലപ്രദമായും സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടിയും ഗവൺമെന്റിനു നൽകണമെന്നു് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും അതിനു സഹായകമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയല്ല ഇപ്പോൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു് പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

സർ, ഇതിലും വലിയ ഒരുപരാതിയാണു് കാററഗറൈസേഷൻ ആർഡർ മൂലം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ ആർഡർ പാസ്സാക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ട ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീരെ അവഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടു പോന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മററിറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഉപദേശിച്ചിരുന്നതു് ഇവിടത്തെ സർവീസിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സെൻട്രൽ സർവീസിലേക്കു് എടുക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവർക്കു് അപ്രോപ്രിയേററ ഗ്രേഡു് നൽകണമെന്നാണു്.

On terms not less advantageous than those they had, എന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറ് നടപ്പിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കാററിഗറൈസേഷൻ ആർഡറിൽ ശമ്പളത്തിന്റെ തുല്യതമാത്രമേ അവർ പരിഗണനയിൽ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ സർവ്വീസിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് പ്രായേണ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറ സർവ്വീസിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കാൾ ശമ്പളം കറവായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ശമ്പളംമാത്രം ഒരേഒരു പരിഗണനയാക്കി എടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെല്ലാവരും ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറ സർവ്വീസിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കാൾ താണപടിയിലേക്കു പോകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ശമ്പളത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം മാത്രം പരിഗണിച്ചാൽ പോരെന്നും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം, ജോലിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം, ആ ജോലിയിലിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കിട്ടുന്ന മററാനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ, അതായതു് പ്രമോഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള ചാൻസുകൾ ഇങ്ങനെ പല കാര്യങ്ങളും പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങനെ എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും പരിഗണിച്ചതിനു ശേഷമേ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അപ്രോപ്രിയേററ് ഗ്രേഡു് എന്താണെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ കഴിയുകയുള്ളു. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ, പ്രത്യേക യോഗ്യതകളുള്ളവർ, ഇൻജിനീയറിംഗ് ഡിഗ്രികളുള്ളവർ, ആഡിററ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ജോലിചെയ്തു് പ്രത്യേക പരിശീലനവും വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യവും സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾ, ഇങ്ങനെ പലരും വെറും സാധാരണ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ കാററിഗറിയിലേക്കു് തരം താഴ്ത്തുന്ന ഒരവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടായതു് ഏററവും ദയനീയമായ ഒന്നാണ്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതു് ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറ് അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾക്കും തത്വങ്ങൾക്കും എതിരാണ്. ൧൯൫൦ ഫെബ്രുവരി ൨൪-ം, ൨൫-ം തീയതികളിൽ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഡെൽഹിയിൽ വച്ചു് എല്ലാ പാർട്ടു് ബി സ്റ്റേററുകളിലെയും ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിമാരെ വിളിച്ചു് ഈ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുകയും അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഒരു ആർഡർ പാസ്സാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതായി അറിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ ആർഡറിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രകാരം അപ്രോപ്രിയേററ് ഗ്രേഡു് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ എടുക്കേണ്ട മുഖ്യമായ പരിഗണന "The nature of responsibility shouldered is defined and declared by the Central Government as the guiding principle for the equation of posts." എന്നാണ്. ഏതായാലും ഇങ്ങനെ അപ്രോപ്രിയേററ് ഗ്രേഡ്സ് ഫിക്സ്ചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായി പരിഗണനയിൽ എടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ ശമ്പളം മാത്രമല്ലെന്നും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവവും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു നൽകപ്പെടുന്ന ഉത്തരവാദിത്വവും കൂടിയാണെന്നുമുള്ള കാര്യം അവിതർക്കിതമായി സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ശ്രീ. നടരാജപിള്ള ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചതുപോലെ കേന്ദ്ര ഗവൺമെൻറ് പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷൻ ഈ തത്വം പാടെ നിഷേധിച്ചതായിട്ടും, അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ റിക്രൂട്ടുമെൻറ് നടത്തിയതായിട്ടും അറിവായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായി സെൻട്രൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തോടുകൂടി ജോലിചെയ്യാൻ പ്രാപ്തിയും യോഗ്യതയുമുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറ ശമ്പളവുംമററും പററാൻ അവകാശം കിട്ടാതെ കേവലം ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെപ്പോലെ

[ശ്രീ. സി. അച്യുതമേനോൻ]

ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു് തള്ളപ്പെട്ടു എന്നുള്ളതു് വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണു്.

രണ്ടു സംഗതികളെപ്പററിക്കൂടി എനിക്കു് ഇവിടെ പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒന്നാമതായി പറയാനുള്ളതു് പെൻഷൻപററി പിരിയുന്ന വയസ്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ ഫെഡറേഷനു മുമ്പു് പ്രവേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു് 60 വയസ്സുവരെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു് അറിയുന്നതു്. അതേ അവസരത്തിൽ ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ബാധകമല്ലെന്നും അറിയുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ സർവ്വീസിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള അഞ്ചൽ ശിപായിമാർക്കു ഈ റൂൾ ബാധകമാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു് വളരെയധികം ഗുണം കിട്ടുന്നതാണു്. അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു് തീർച്ചയായും നല്ല ഒരു തുക പെൻഷനോടുകൂടി പിരിയുന്നതിനുള്ള അവസരം ലഭിക്കും. ഉദ്ദേശം ആയിരത്തോളം ശിപായിമാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു് അറിയുന്നതു്. അവരെല്ലാം ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയിൽ 55 വയസ്സിൽ പെൻഷൻ പററേണ്ടി വരുന്നു.

രണ്ടാമതായി പറയാനുള്ളതു് പ്രമോഷനേയും കൺഫർമേഷനേയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യമാണു്. ഒന്നും രണ്ടും കൊല്ലം സർവ്വീസുള്ള ആളുകളെ യഥായോഗ്യം സെൻട്രൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും പ്രമോഷൻ നൽകുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ കൺഫർമേഷനും പ്രമോഷനും ഒന്നും നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ബാധകമാക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നതു്. ഇതു വളരെ തെററും അനീതിയുമാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ പല അനാമലിസും ഈ സർവ്വീസ് ഇൻറഗ്രേഷൻ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കാണാൻ സാധിക്കും. എല്ലാ വിശദാംശങ്ങളെപ്പററിയും ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്നു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട തത്വങ്ങളെപ്പററി സംസാരിക്കുന്നേയുള്ളു.

എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ ആരംഭത്തിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചതുപോലെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ശുദ്ധമായ ഒരു പബ്ലിക്സർവ്വീസു് ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ളതു് നമ്മുടെയെല്ലാവരുടേയും ആവശ്യമാണു്. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ ഏകത്വവും ഭദ്രതയേയും അഖണ്ഡതയേയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്നതിൽ മറേറതു ഭാഗത്തുള്ള ആളുകളെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ താല്പര്യവും വീറും ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു് ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ള തത്വത്തോടും ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അടിക്കടി അപമാനകരമായിട്ടുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ നമ്മുടെ തലയിൽ വച്ചുകെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഒരു സ്റ്റേററു് എന്ന നിലയിൽ രാഷ്ട്രീയമായിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യത്തിലായാലും, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലായാലും, ഭക്ഷ്യക്കോട്ടാ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലായാലും, അതിന്റെ വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലായാലും, പൊതുവേ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ-കൊച്ചി സ്റ്റേററിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഏതു കാര്യത്തിലായാലും പല്ലുപോലും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചി

ട്ടുള്ള ലക്ഷ്യം സാധിക്കുന്നതിനും ആ നില വന്നുചേരുന്നതിനും ഇടയാക്കുക യില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ-കൊച്ചി ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയും, ഇവിടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന തിനുവേണ്ടിയും, സ്റ്റേറ്റിനു കൂടുതൽ സബ്സിഡി കിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി യുമെല്ലാം വാദം നടത്തുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിനെ ഒരു ശിഥിലീകരണ വാസനയായി മുദ്രയടിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പതിവു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഈ അവകാശവാദങ്ങൾ പറയപ്പെടാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തി യില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഐക്യതയെയും അവിഭക്തതയെയും മററാരെ യുംകാൾ ശക്തിയായി ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പാർട്ടിയിൽപ്പെട്ട അംഗമെന്ന നിലയിൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അവകാശ ങ്ങൾക്ക് അണുപോലും കോട്ടം തട്ടാത്ത നിലയിൽ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു നാം ഊറ്റോടുകൂടി വാദിക്കുകയും ശ്രമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ്. അക്കാര്യത്തിൽ നിയമസഭയിലെ എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങളും പാർട്ടി വ്യത്യാസം കൂടാതെ യോജിക്കുമെന്ന് എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമുണ്ട്.

സർ, ഒരു കാര്യംകൂടി എനിക്കു പറയാനുണ്ട്. വളരെ സംഗത മായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ചോദ്യം ഇവിടെ ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ ഇന്റഗ്രേഷൻ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളായാലും വേണ്ടില്ല, സർവ്വീസ് സംബന്ധിച്ച കാര്യങ്ങളായാലും വേണ്ടില്ല, എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും ഇതുവരെ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്തുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത് ഇവിടെ കോൺഗ്രസ്പാർട്ടി യാണ്. ഇവിടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം വഹിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും കോൺഗ്രസ്പാർട്ടിതന്നെയാണ്. ആ നിലയിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ കോൺഗ്രസ്പാർട്ടിക്കും അതിന്റെ നേതാക്കന്മാർക്കുമാണ് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ളത്.

ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ന്യായമായ അവശതകൾ പരിഹരിക്കു ന്നതിനും അവരുടെ ന്യായമായ അവകാശങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും പററിയ അവസരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നപ്പോൾ അവർ എന്തു ചെയ്യുകയാ യിരുന്നു? അന്ന് ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കു ന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമായ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിന് അവർ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇന്ന് നമുക്ക് ന്യായമായി ചോദിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇനിയും ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞ കാര്യങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു പ്രവേശിക്കണമെന്ന് വിചാ രിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഇവിടെ ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ ഇന്റഗ്രേഷൻ നടന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അതിന് ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള നിലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പല വിമർശനങ്ങളും നാം കേൾക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതുപോലെ ഇക്കാര്യ ത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ വേണ്ടപോലെ വേണ്ട അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചി രുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ന്യായമായ അവകാശങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. അതിന് അവർ ഊറ്റോടു കൂടി വാദിച്ചില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംശയം ഞങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഫൈനാൻസ് കമ്മിററിയു ടെയും ഇന്റഗ്രേഷൻ കമ്മിററിയുടെയും റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാന

[ശ്രീ. സി. അച്ചുതമേനോൻ]

...റിൽ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ന്യായമായി നമുക്കു ലഭിക്കേണ്ട അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി സത്വര നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു ദയനീയസ്ഥിതി അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടി വരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. അതിലേയ്ക്കു് ശ്രീമാൻ താണുപിള്ള അവർകൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിക്കയുണ്ടായി. അതായതു് ൧-൭-൧൯൫൦ മുതല്ക്കാണു് ഇന്റഗ്രേഷൻ നടപ്പിൽ വന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ സെൻട്രൽ ഗവൺമെന്റു് സ്കെയിൽസ് ഓഫ് പേ ൧-൭-൧൯൫൧ മുതൽക്കുമാത്രമേ കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഇതുതന്നെ വളരെ പ്രകടമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരനീതിയാണു്. ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഉള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളും റീ ഓപ്പൺചെയ്യണമെന്നും നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് നീതിചെയ്യണമെന്നും ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റിനോടു് പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ഇതു് ഒരു ക്ലോസ്ഡ് ബുക്കായി കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഇക്കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇനി അവർ ആലോചിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നില്ലെന്നും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതാണോ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റും ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റും തമ്മിലുള്ള പെരുമാറ്റം എന്നു ഞാനും ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ന്യായമായ അവകാശങ്ങളും സാധിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും അനുഭാവത്തോടുകൂടി പെരുമാറുന്നതിനുമുള്ള ചുമതല ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റിനില്ലേ എന്നു ഞാനും ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ആറായിരത്തോളം വരുന്ന നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടു കാണിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഈ അനീതിക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ സഭയിലെ എല്ലാ പാർട്ടികളും എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങളും സഹകരിക്കുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു് വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടു്. അതിലേയ്ക്കു് ഇന്നു മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ പ്രമേയത്തോടു എല്ലാവരും അനുകൂലിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Shri A. Thanu Pillai: Sir, may I know, seeing that other items are also included in the agenda, how much time you propose to allot for this discussion ?

Mr. Speaker: In view of the importance of the subject, I am even prepared to allot the whole day for the discussion of this subject.

Shri Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Sir, after having heard the hon. Member for Trichur I wish to place before this House certain circumstances that led to this unfortunate plight of over 6,000 brother officers of the State. The integration was first thought of as early as 1947. The integration of Travancore and Cochin took place as per article 19 of the Covenant and that was referred to by the hon. Member for Trichur. Under that article the continuance in service of the permanent members of the public services of either Covenanting State was assured to and it was also enjoined that it shall not be less advantageous than those which were existing then.

Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai: One question. May I know whether it applies to the Central Government? Is it not only between Travancore and Cochin ?

Shri Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Mr. Nataraja Pillai will be a little bit patient. I am just going to place before this House certain circumstances which led to the unfortunate plight of the 6,000 officers who are now in a miserable condition for the last two years. For that, I have necessarily to make some retrospect.

The integration of Travancore and Cochin was before 1950. When the integration of Travancore and Cochin was taken up, the security of service was assured. My object is to bring home to this House the fact that this security of service of every officer was maintained through and through right up to the Constitution. Hence I have to take the House back to the date of the Travancore-Cochin integration. Article 19 read by the hon. Member for Trichur was found relevant and so I have to invite the attention of the House to that article. The next important date that invites our attention is, as pointed out by the hon. Member for Trivandrum, the date of the interim report. In the interim report it has been definitely stated that the staff that are employed in the departments that are taken over by the Centre, will be given security of service, and as stated by the hon. Chief Minister, they will be placed on appropriate scales. So, section 19 of the Covenant was confirmed in the interim report. This is the relevant sentence :—

> "The staff actually engaged on work connected with "Central" functions (except such as may be required by the State Governments themselves in connection with their own administrations) should also be taken over by the Central Government in appropriate grades and on terms not less advantageous than those enjoyed by them before the prescribed date."

I invite the attention of the hon, Member for Trichur to the next sentence and ask whether this Government was not lukewarm in considering the interests of the services personnel of the State. This is the sentence dealing with it :—

> "The Travancore and Cochin Governments rightly attach great importance to the utilisation of the existing staff, and in our opinion, every attempt should be made to employ such staff in the appropriate grades of the corresponding Departments under the Government of India."

So, no effort was spared by the Travancore-Cochin Government to impress upon the Centre to conserve the interests of the service personnel.

With this background and with this assurance, I may mention here that our assets worth crores and crores were taken over by the Centre as a result of financial integration. The question of compensation arose. But it was not a mutual agreement. It was a thing that was imposed upon us and we had to take it lying down. I asked the hon. Minister for Works yesterday whether any compensation was paid to our assets. He said that no compensation was paid.

Shri A. Thanu Pillai: Are we here concerned with the material assets? We are concerned only with the service personnel of the State.

Shri Nedumangad R. Kasavan Nair: Please leave the question of relevancy to the Speaker and allow me to proceed on my own lines.

I was submitting to the House that when assets worth crores and crores have been taken over, our officers have been put into this unfortunate plight. I was referring to the question of compensation not being paid to us by the Centre, only to impress upon the House that in equity they should have at least treated our officers on a par with the officers there. This is what the report states as regards the assets.

> "On the principles stated and apart from any adjustment required during the transitional period to avoid dislocation, no question of "compensation" as such whether for assets or revenues (passing to the centre upon federal financial integration) would arise"

So, that was an arbitrary deicision and we are tied down by it. With this assurance that our officers would be provided in appropriate grades and that every effort would be made to see that our officers do not suffer by this integration, the integration came into existence. That was on 1-4-1950. It was definitely made clear that the amounts received by the services personnel, by way of pay, their service, and their appropriate grades would not be disturbed, but after a lapse of one year, *i. e.*, on 1-4-1951, we are told that their services would be considered only after 1-4-1951. The member for Trivandrum made a reference to that as also the hon. Chief Minister. So, I do not want to refer to it again. But ultimately, we find that we are considerably handicapped so far as our officers are concerned. The officers whether they belonged to the Incometax, or the Customs or the Broadcasting, were all taken and credit was given to their service only from 1-4-1951. There was a statement to which reference was made by Mr. Nataraja Pillai, made by the Home Minister in September 1951 just setting at naught the statement made by the Union Public Service Commission. This is that statement:—

In September 1951 it has been stated by the Home Minister that—

> "It shall not be necessary and shall be deemed never to have been necessary to consult the Union Public Service Commission in regard to initial appointment to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, of any person who was previously in the permanent employment of any former Indian State where such appointment has been made or where it is proposed to make such an appointment in pursuance of the commitments made in connection with the constitutional changes and extension of the executive authority of the Union Government to any territory formerly comprised in any such former Indian State".

After such a statement, what we find is that the policy that has been adopted is directly opposite to the said statement made by the Home Minister. The services personnel who hoped much and who thought that their pay would be enhanced and that a better condition would come into existence were all disappointed, and the pay that was given to them after this integration was not a pie more than the pay they were getting before the integration. Added to that, they had another difficulty, and that is, the work they were asked to do is not at all in proportion to the work they were doing before. While in the Travancore State Service they were entitled to leave for a certain number of days, and they need work only for a particular period, not only did the Centre insist on them to do additional work but they also minimised the leave to which they are entitled, and gave them only their original pay. Then again, in the matter of the gradati n of these officers, they were taken on the same pay and fixing a maximum without any intermediate grade being fixed. I shall just point out one example. In our Income Tax Department there were several grades of service. There were the Deputy Commissioners the Assistant Commissioners and the Inspectors who possessed high academic qualifications. They were all drafted to the Central Income-Tax Department and their pay was fixed at one grade approximately between Rs. 150-600 with the result that persons with two years, or 15 years or 20 years service were all brought in the same grade. That obviously means that no weightage was given to the service of the personnel taken from the Travancore-Cochin State Service. That was also diametrically opposite to the Agreement entered into.

Now, Sir, I shall cite another instance. When the Excise Inspectors of this State were taken to the Central Service, it was made definitely clear that they were taken on deputation and that for one year only. Obviously they were made to understand that they would have a bright future and thus they were made to sign the agreement. That was on 10-3-1950. In their Agreement it was stated definitely that they would be there on deputation only for one year. Just 10 days after that they were told that they were taken on the permanent staff and subsequently, they were taken on the permanent staff without their consent and on terms to which they had not agreed. That was an extremely arbitrary act. Sir, I would like to place a number of other instances like these where these officers have been unfairly treated by the Centre but I fear that I would be taking the time of the House. There was another injustice done to the Excise personnel. When they were taken, they were made to understand that they would be absorbed as Supervisors on Rs. 80-120. Subsequently, about 12 of these personnel who were taken to the Centre were given only Rs. 55-130 instead of Rs. 80-120, and they were not given any option. It is stated that the Centre has definitely told the State Government that the officers who have been incorporated in the Central service could not be taken back.

So far as the Telephone Department is concerned, I am made to understand that 31 officers have been taken over to the Centre.

[Shri Nedumangad R. Kasavan Nair]

But, before I pass on to the Telephone Department I have to say that there is one other patent and outstanding injustice which deserves our consideration. Again I come to the Excise Department. At the time when the Excise subordinates were taken in 1950, the Ad-Hoc Committee visited the State and they are reported to have stated that no member of the non-gazetted staff would be taken outside the State of Travancore-Cochin without his consent. Contrary to this a very large number of those service personnel are being transferred outside the State. Persons who draw Rs. 60 per mensem have been asked to go to Bombay or Madras or to some other far-off place leaving their family here. This causes extreme misery to these personnel. I have been referring to the Telephone Department. Thirty-four persons have been incorporated into the Union Service. I understand, Sir, that those service personnel who were incorporated from Mysore in the like manner were given their pay which was at par with the pay of the personnel of the Centre. Persons incorporated from Hyderabad also were given the same pay that the service personnel of the Centre were given. But so far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, they are asked to receive their original pay and even the lowpaid peons are asked to go to Madras and other far-off places on this meagre pay with the result that all these persons and their families are made to suffer untold hardships. Not much of thought is necessary for one to come to the conclusion that it is impossible for clerks who have put in 9 or 10 years of service in the State to go and work in Madras leaving their family. The only alternative for them would be to chuck off their jobs and seek some other means for livelihood here. So far as the officers in the higher ranks are concerned, their claims were mercilessly overlooked and their prospects of higher pay and their claim to rise grade by grade has also been overlooked. Now, there is another outstanding instance of unfairness on the part of the Centre. When the British left India a large number of vacancies arose in the higher ranks. With marvellous rapidity such posts were filled from among the members outside the State of Travancore-Cochin. Very possibly that was done with a view to defeat our prospective claims since integration was already in contemplation. Now, we have been told that integration is not complete even now though two years have elapsed. Why could, they have not settled the question of integration? They say, that after integration has been effected completely the question of confirmation would be taken up for consideration. But they have lost no time in confirming their people. That is one side of the question. Sir, I was at the question of the Telephone Department personnel. In the matter of efficiency, service, experience and qualifications the personnel of our State Telephone Department can rival with the officers of any other part of India. Our officers are very efficient and they are second to none in any place in the rest of India.

In this connection I shall just place before you another circumstance. Now, the Centre is saying that it is impossible to take our men in such high ranking posts there. This does not stand to reason. It is here that I state that the question of assets become relevant. I fail to see how the question of our assets is far from the scope of the discussion here. While appropriating our assets coming to fabulous amounts is it proper on the part of the Centre to withhold the barest justice that is expected of them in the matter of this integration of service to our personnel. I shall cite here one example. They have taken our military barracks which was worth lakhs and lakhs. When the question of compensation came up they said that no question of compensation arose, and that it was a merger on a definite financial basis. Mere jugglery in words! After having freely taken the buildings and area of the whole barracks, when we demanded a particular portion of that place for our temporary use they were demanding a high rent. In the matter of the Telephone Department also they have removed accessories worth thousands and thousands of rupees from our State. Now, they are contemplating to remove our huge machines of the mint which are in our possession. Probably, we may be helpless. Why I complain of these things is to impress upon this House the utter disregard of justice shown by the Centre in asking our officers who have spent the best part of their lives in serving our State. They have put in 15 and 20 years of service here and are now asked to leave their wives and children and go to far off places. They are made to suffer because they are the service personnel of the Travancore-Cochin State. That is extremely hard Sir. This is not a healthy state of affairs and as suggested by hon. Member Shri Achutha Menon we are not going to take this injustice lying down. We have been here for the last twenty-six days, and all parties are assembled in this House. Irrespective of party affiliations and leanings we should be determined to fight till justice is done to our officers, with "God and our Rights" as our watch words. These helpless officers numbering about 6534 have been suffering for the last two years and nobody attends to their grievances. The State Government might tell them to go and complain to the Centre, and the Centre *vice versa*. It is a pity to see the sons of our soil, making representations and submitting memorials to the Government; when there is none to hear them. Can't we do anything for them? Certainly we can do one thing. We must pull ourselves up and see that our brethren who have been silently suffering for the last two years—from April 1950 to July '52—do secure their rights. We should not allow them to suffer any further. I would even go to the extent of saying that we must gird up our loins and stand boldly and tell the Centre that it is high time that they realise their responsibilities. This integration should not be a one man's show. We are not going to take such things lying down. I appeal to the hon. Members of the House to consider this serious question and give their anxious thought over it. No effort should be spared to bring the Centre to reason and ask

[Shri Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair]

them to do their part of the contract which they in justice, equity, and fairness are bound to fulfil.

Shri K. K. Chellappan Pillai: Sir, I wish to associate myself with all the sentiments that have been expressed in this House with regard to this Service Integration. The Federal Financial Integration did not come like a bolt from the blue. It is the result of a collateral issue with the Independence of India. There was a political partition and a functional partition.

The House rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

[2 P. M.]

Shri K. K. Chellappan Pillai:—(*contd.*) Sir, I was trying to bring to the attention of the House that this integration was not the result of any unpremeditated action. It was the result of long deliberations and conferences and many considerations have materially influenced this integration. In the Pre-independence period, it was considered by the Chamber of Princes and the Cabinet Mission. I therefore point out that all the incidents that accompanied this integration have been matters of due deliberation at high levels. All the States had taken part in the deliberations.

Specific principles were formulated after repeated negotiations between Governments. The Finance Committee, constituted to formulate recommendations on the Service Integration submitted certain basic principles which were accepted in Agreements. Prior to integration the basic principles to be adopted for evaluation of the ex-state posts were laid down. The Chief Secretaries, Conference held at New Delhi fixed the Procedure to be adopted in the Process of Service Integration. Unfortunately, the terms of Agreements arrived at the Chief Secretaries Conference, the conditions of agreements signed by the State Government and the Central Government on 25-2-1950 have been regrettably violated. If only the Central Government implemented the decisions of the Chief Secretaries Conference and Agreements signed prior to integration, we might not have been compelled to deliberate on this particular issue at present with our catalogue of grievances. The unhappy situation that has arisen has to be remedied by this Government by exerting pressure on the Centre for adequate implementation of the assurance already given. Eleven Federal departments have been integrated, the details of which have been presented by the hon. Chief Minister.

Service integration does not depend on the mere goodwill of the Centre. It has been made very clear by the White Paper on Indian States. On page 90 it is found as follows:

> "Fundamentally, it is not a case of the present Government of "British India" purchasing the Railways of "Indian States" as a commercial investment for the benefit of "British India." What is involved is a process of *pooling together* the "federal" resources

> of the people of the States with the "federal" resources of the people of "British India"; the result is a merger of the "federal" resources of the people of India as a whole,—that is, of the States and of "British India" alike—for administration, in the interests of all, by a new Central Government of the Union of India whose "power and authority" (together with the wherewithal for their exercise), are derived from all the Units. In the circumstances no question of payment of "compensation" can obviously arise."

Now it is pointed out that no question of compensation also arises on the understanding that the service will be taken by the Union Government and the personnel of the service will be properly treated. Afterwards, in the recommendations of the States Federal Finance Committee and in the Covenant, clear assurance is given for the absorption of the staff in appropriate grades in terms not less advantageous. This point has been adverted to already in this House, and so, I need not go again into those details. Disregarding all these provisions in the Covenant and in the subsequent Agreements and formulating a new theory, the Union Public Service Commission declared all the integrated officials as new entrants, setting at naught their previous service in the State. And the tale of woe has begun therefrom. Now, to invalidate this illegal stand taken by the U. P. S. C. the President of India, exercising the powers conferred on him by the Constitution of India effected an amendment in the regulation of the U. P. S. C. This amendment has already been read out to the House by Shri Nataraja Pillai. This shows that the Central Government was for implementing the Covenant and the Agreements and so they had to over-ride the wishes of the Union Public Service Commission in this regard. But unfortunately, this has not been implemented till now by a Government which has accepted as their motto "Sathyameva Jayathe". And the Union Public Service Commission and the Department concerned have been consistently disregarding this motto in setting at naught the terms and agreements reached by the State's Government and the Union Government.

The equation of Ex-State posts was actually based on the spirit and direction of the Union Public Service Commission to treat all Ex-State Officials as fresh recruits. But subsequent to the amendment of the regulation by the President of India, the basis of categorisation has not yet been revised. And there are many grievances which the integrated officials now suffer consequent on this. The catalogue of grievances, I need not enumerate here. But it would not be out of place to deal with a few of them at present before this House. Sir, the Central scales of pay and service conditions from the date of financial integration *viz.*, 1-4-1950—this date was accepted without any reservation at all by the Union Government—should be afforded to the Ex-State Personnel taken over to Central Services. The State

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personnel were taken over by the Central Government on that date and as by agreement they had full control over them. The administrative set up of Central Government was introduced from that date. The officials of the integrated Departments, from States have become automatically Central Government Officials from that date as per Government orders. The integrated Railway servants of Mysore State and those of Part 'C' States were given Central scales of pay and allowances from 1-4-1950. When the officials of Railways who come under item 22 of the Union List I of the 7th Schedule under Article 246 of the Constitution are granted their rights from 1-4-1950, officials who come under items 31, 76, 82 etc., cannot be denied the same legal privileges. Sir, the Services were taken over by the Union Government under certain terms of a contract as I mentioned earlier, and the Agreement was signed by the Government of the States and Centre in the post constitutional period on 25th February 1950. That Agreement was binding and even now it stands unfulfilled. On the question of revenue I would like to say a few words. The Central Government is not a loser by taking over from the State, Anchal and Telephone Departments. In 1124 there were 508 Anchal Offices in this State handling 10, 02, 38, 954 cards, letters, packets, parcels etc., and 10, 19, 265 hundies (money orders). The net revenue of the telephone department for 1124 deducting Rs. 1,29,980-10-0 on interest on Capital was Rs. 3,30,324-13-0. The budgetted net receipt for the first seven and a half months in 1125 is Rs. 4,46,421 or Rs. 7,65,000 approximately for a year. Thus when the financial integration came in, the Central Government took over the Anchal and Telephone Departments at a profit of eleven lakhs of rupees. Since then the rates have been raised to such an extent as one card which cost at the time of integration 3 pies has been raised to 4 pies and one cover the cost of which was 7 ps. was first raised to 1 anna and after the 10th June 1952 to 2 annas, and for the card it was raised to 9 pies. Sir, it will be seen from this that the revenue from this Department has been increased fourfold. The registration charge has also been similarly raised, from 3 chs. to 4 annas 6 pies. So also in the case of parcels. In regard to the Telephone Department also the same is the case. The revenue from the Central Excise is about 4 crores of rupees. From all this it will be seen that the Central Government have much benefited by this integration. But they have not given us any compensation. They simply took over the buildings without paying us any compensation as per the principles laid down in the Agreement which I just now read from page 30 of the White Paper. Sir, then there is another thing. That is with regard to the weightage for past services. All the integrated Ex-State officials are not given increased pay. Those officials who were drawing less than the minimum of the equated Central scales of pay are given the minimum. The entire bulk of the rest of the staff get only their pay given by the State, but all the officials have to do the Central set up of

work with the increased working hours and accept the less leave privileges. The officials who were drawing above the minimum of the equated scales are not given the appropriate grades based on factors and principles on which the officials of the Centre get their emoluments and grades at present. The future increments are being banned for several officials of long service on the application of the fundamental Rule 22 (a) (1) of Government of India. For example, a clerk in the Posts & Telegraph's Department is on Rs. 60-170. A fully qualified clerk in the State service after passing all the departmental tests and with 18 years of service is equated in the scale of Rs. 60-170 and given a pay of Rs. 60 and Rs. 5 as personal pay, though he was drawing Rs. 70 under the State and according to the present orders his increment cannot be claimed for two years. The State official's 18 years of service is counted as zero service in equating the grades and pay. A permanent State official on Rs. 45-5-75, acting in the scale of Rs. 80-5-100 after 14 years of continuous service under the State and drawing Rs. 100 on 1-4-50 is equated on a pay of Rs. 68 plus an allowance of Rs. 32 and denied annual increments for 3 years till he completes the allowances by annual increments, while a temporary fresh recruit will draw Rs. 68 after two years. The skipping provision in the State without intermediary tests are taken away. The maximum of the Central scale will not be reached by the majority of the State staff, because of ignoring the past services under the State Government in the fixation of pay and due to over-age. The departmental tests equipped for promotions in the State are declared void. They have been recruited by the Public Service Commission and those tests are not being considered by the authorities. The Ex-Company servants of Madras and Calcutta Telephone Systems were given their company's salary plus a weightage as per Central pay Commission formula, *i. e.* one increment for every 3 years plus one-twelfth of their salary, when those Companies were bought by the Central Government. These facts were presented before the Deputy Minister for Communications, Shri Kurshed Lal, on 14-1 1951 and he also agreed to grant weightage for past service as per Central Pay Commission formula, but the promise was not accepted by the Union representatives. A full statement of the evils of categorisation has been laid before this House by my predecessors and so I do not want to enter into that question. I have just to state the general hardships caused on categorisation. The distinct clerical cadres and cadres in the Executive line with distinct scales are ordered to merge into a single time-scale. Officials working on different scales *viz.* Rs. 30-45 or Rs. 45-75 or Rs. 80-100 are not interchangeable in promotion as specific departmental tests are needed from one scale to another. The posts held by Ex-State officials on passing the departmental tests were supervisory posts, but they are denied the equation of supervisory posts. In the Posts and Telegraph every clerk who was supervising six clerks is given the post of an L. S. G. clerk on Rs. 160-250. In the State, in the evaluation of posts, it is completely ignored, for example an official who was the

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head of 34 clerks and about 70 other subordinates is equated as a time-scale clerk. The recruitments made by the P. S. C. of the State is not honoured For *eg.* the minimum qualification for a supervisor in Telephones is graduation in engineering. But that also is not considered The technical qualifications are ignored completely however high they are. In several cases the directive to be not less advantageous is implemented as putting a Rs. 30-3-45 official on 35-1-50 and a Rs. 80-5-100 official on Rs. 55-130. This is the position now existing in the services.

The question of superannuation also has been referred in this House and I do not want to enter into it.

All the temporaries with three years' service and a good percentage of those having one to two years' service are being confirmed in the Posts and Telegraphs among the non-ex-State officials. Among the personnel taken over from the State services there are officials with ten and fifteen years of service still working as temporaries and they are not even offered quasi permanency. It is a clear case of discrimination. The temporaries, like that of the permanent officials were recruited by the P. S. C. of the State and regularised by the Constitution. But they are not given the rights stated above.

The facts stated above will prove that the assurances embodied in the Covenant, Constitution and in the agreements under the Imprimature of the Government of India are flagrantly violated. The agreements were signed in the Post Constitutional period and they have force of the law and the protection of the law. The service integration was effected as per the law of the land. The Preamble of the Constitution has in itself made assurances for equality of status and opportunity. Justice demands that the assurances made prior to integration are to be duly honoured to give satisfaction to the integrated officials to enable them to do their best for the prosperity of the land with a feeling that justice is being done to them.

Now, there was a reference to the position of the services when the Union Government took over the departments *i. e.* on 1-4-1950, and it was stated that it is due to the callousness or indifference of the Congress party. I want to say there was no indifference or callousness on the part of Government. But the circumstances show that our problems are entirely different. They were not similar to those in Mysore or Hyderabad. They have higher scales of pay than ours. It is for the present Ministry to carry out this message to the Union Government and see that the grievances of our personnel are redressed.

I have to give a note of warning to the Centre. There is a discontent which may result in an explosion at any time. Let them not precipitate the issue and bring about that explosion to the detriment of us all.

Shri E. P. Varghese: I thank the hon. Chief Minister for having brought this motion before this House and thus thought it wise to add the weight of the opinion on this side of the House

along with that of his party to get justice done to a large section of our Ex-State service personnel. This question has been dealt with by very many speakers at length. So, I do not want to go into details, though of course I have got in my possession a number of memoranda and representations on the subject, and if I go into the details of those representations, I would certainly take up the rest of the day for myself. I shall, therefore, confine myself to some of the important factors. The whole hardship began with the letter of the Union Public Service Commission which has been referred to the Ministry of States in which they state that the integrated personnel of the ex-States will be considered only as new recruits. That was the starting point of the trouble. That is sought to be annulled by the President's regulation under Article 320 (3) of the Constitution which is something like the regulation which we discussed here the other day on community projects. That regulation was also laid before Parliament. It says: "It shall not be necessary and shall be deemed never to have been necessary to consult the Union Public Service Commission in regard to initial appointment to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, of any person who was previously in the permanent employment of any former Indian State where such appointment has been made or where it is proposed to make such an appointment in pursuance of the commitments made in connection with the constitutional changes and extension of the executive authority of the Union Government to any territory formerly comprised in any such former Indian State." Now, if only this regulation was implemented, these hardships could bave been to a large extent removed. But unfortunately, it is not fully implemented. Even now, the Union Public Service Commission's letter is practically in force, because those taken over from Indian States are considered as fresh recruits. On the one hand, we did not seek this integration. It was the effect of some constitutional changes and if the Constitution brought in a certain change, the Government of India must take the consequences also. Persons who have been serving in our State for so many years have to be considered fresh recruits on merger with the Central Government. To me, it seems this is some kind of double citizenship, two grades of citizenship, one in the services of the Centre and the other taken over to the Central services from former Indian States. But this is not the spirit of the Constitution. We are all citizens of India, and there cannot be any distinction or difference.

Persons who have put in 18 or 20 years of service here are getting salaries much less than persons who have served for a shorter period there, even now in the departments taken over by the Centre. In our State, for example, a person who has served for 10 or 15 years in the telephone department, has to start just on Rs. 60 or so without any regard for his previous service in the State, though he should be getting Rs. 100 in the Central service. He must have been holding a post of a supervisory nature here, but in the Centre he is taken as a clerk, because the grade of

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clerks there covers the pay of the supervisor here. It is only in the case of those persons who were getting a pay which was below the minimum in the Central Government's scale of pay, that any enhancement in pay was possible, and that is the only instance of advantage. Again, a permanent official taken over from here and getting a higher pay is equated to a cadre that covers his pay and is denied increments for a period of years in the new scale till he is entitled to the pay he would draw if he were a fresh recruit in that cadre. This is real hardship for a person who has served here for a period of 10 or 20 years and has been earning his increments regularly to be taken over by the Centre and still be compelled to linger on in his former scale of pay. It is not what is meant by the integration. Integration should benefit all the employees and they should be all be absorbed in suitable grades. They must not suffer any loss or disadvantage on account of the integration. On the other hand, they have not been taken in the appropriate grade, their pay alone is considered, not the particular category which they were in. In integrating and in what is called 'equating', their pay alone is considered. They did not care what responsibilities they had been discharging in the posts held by them and how many years of service they had put in. Pay alone was considered. Perhaps it was financially a gain for the Government of India to do so, but that is not what was meant by integration of the services. They must also see the case of a man who has been serving the State which has been accepted as one of the units of the Union of India. By serving here, in the ordinary course, he would have been able to retire on a much higher salary than he hopes to get now in the new circumstances, because, as stated above he has to wait for a number of years before he is entitled to an increment. He is supposed to be a fresh recruit, and as he happens to draw a greater salary than the minimum of the Government of India scale in the new grade, he has to wait even for increments. If, on the other hand, he happens to be a new recruit direct to the Union service, he would have been eligible for increments. So, by the time which they have to spend waiting, the people taken over from this State may have to be pensioned off. Their superannuation age will be reached by the time they become entitled to an increment. That is one of the greatest hardships caused. They should have considered in fairness and justice the number of years of service that the official has put in and also the responsibility of the post which he has been holding in the State service. For example, in the Telephone Department, if a person is in charge of six clerks, he is given a higher scale, but here, there have been persons who have been having under them about 30 clerks and 70 other subordinates. Yet, such persons are not equated properly with those is the Union service. I would give one instance. The Chief Anchal Master of Trivandrum has become part of the integrated personnel. He was a person with about 34 clerks and 70 Anchalmen under him. Still he was put in a time-scale clerk's grade.

On the other hand, if his service and responsibilities are considered, he should have Certainly been absorbed as an L. S. G. Clerk in the Central service. That is one specific instance to show how great a hardship is caused.

Again, in regard to qualifications, the same difficulties arise. Take the Accountant-General's office, for instance. When it was integrated with the Union service, they did not care to give credit to the Higher Departmental Examination which our Government used to have for promotions. This examination was held under the directions of a person got from the Government of India. It is the same kind of examination that is held by the Government of India, but still, since it was an examination held by our Government, they did not care to give any credit. The person passes the examination which is the same as the one held by the Government of India, perhaps harder, but no credit is given. It was brought into existence, as I said, on the recommendation of an officer got from the Government of India and who reorganized our Department, but nevertheless, after the integration, the Government of India would not consider this examination as equivalent to theirs, and on a par with theirs. So, our persons who have passed this examination were not given any credit, or they were not allowed to go into the higher scale. That is a hardship.

Again, there is one disadvantage in the Union service. There is a certain grade—it may be called a compartmental system—and you can get over each grade only after passing a departmental test. Then, after getting the new grade, you must pass another departmental test to go to the next grade. Most of our senior men cannot obviously pass these tests. After all, there is an age-limit for these things, and most of our senior men have passed these age-limits for examinations. Moreover the Government of India have also fixed an age-limit for these examinations. I think it is 35. Many of our men who have been taken over by the integration have passed the age of 35. If they were here, they would perhaps have retired on a higher pay than they would be getting in the Union service hereafter. In the case of pensions also, they are at a disadvantage. The pensions in the Union Government are, I think computed on 25|60, whereas if the persons had continued here, they would have retired on half-pay for all their services.

Take the case of our anchalmen. They retire at 60 years of age. In the Union service also, those who were recruited before 1938, are allowed to retire only at 60. But in the case of the anchalmen situated in a similar position, they say they must retire at 55 years. This is another hardship. Consideration for services put in our State is not given by the Postal Department in this matter of superannuation also. In every instance, we could see that there is a difference. This is not at all in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution. It is discrimination pure and simple. Who asked them to take these departments? We did not ask them. Because the Constitution made certain arrangements like this, they were taken. So, they must also respect

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the text and spirit of the Constitution. Persons who have gone to the Telephone Department with a service of 15 years or over in this State with better qualifications and longer service are drawing lesser pay even after the integration, than those who were already there in the Central services, but with lesser qualifications and shorter experience. That should not be the case. I would particularly point out another instance. I shall take the Telephone Department again, because I know most of the details in that department. The men in the telephone department here were working only four and a half hours a day. But in the Indian Union, it is 7 1/2 hours. The number of holidays in our State was 35 per year, whereas there it is only 20. Ordinary clerks have to work one hour more in the Union Government offices. Our clerks—even telephone clerks—go to office only at 11 O'clock and go away at 5 O'clock. But now, with the taking over by the Centre, the telephone clerks have to go to office by 10 O'clock. Thus their service conditions and working hours are different. So, we are made to work more and given less pay than what their officers are getting. The Government of India look upon our men as of a different cate-gory. But we are all servants of the Indian Union. This is a Federal Government service. There cannot be any difference between Part B State or A State. All attempts have to be made to do away with these differences. I do not want to find fault with any one. The Chief Minister and his colleagues here need not stand on a false prestige in this matter. They have been kind enough to tell us that they want the weight of our opinion on this vital matter and they are prepared to send our views along with theirs. Well, Sir, this is matter on which there is no difference of opinion among us. All that we want is, justice must be done to the service personnel taken over from here.

Another instance, I will take Civil Aviation. Rs. 25 is charged as landing charge for any plane that comes here. Even the Rajpramukh's plane has to pay that. The revenue made up thereby is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15,000. So the income from this department has increased to that extent. Similar increase in revenue has been brought about by them in certain other departments as well. We will take the Postal service. We are charged four times the Anchal rate that was prevailing here. Still the Anchal service personnel who served us and who now serve them are not paid like that. It is a well known fact that we pay four times the rate for postage and other things. In spite of that our service personnel is not paid as theirs. That Government gets four times revenue. Even then the service personnel is not paid a just, fair salary. There is no increment in their pay nor any enhanced pay in certain cadres. This is the way in which integration scheme is being worked in that department. To me it appears, if only the President's Regulation is given effect to instead of the Union Public Service Commission being asked to deal with this matter, there will be smooth sailing in regard to this vexed question. I do not think

we are helpless in this matter, at least we should not feel like that. Further, for all sorts of thing we should not approach the Central Government. We are all equal units of the Federation.

I will give another instance. The Railway service personnel in the Mysore state after integration are given all the advantages of the Government of India service. All officers of the Railway department are given the Central scales of pay. Let us look at certain facts. Railway is classified as item 22 in the Union List. That finds place in the VII Schedule. In the same list there are other items like No. 31,76 etc. But as far as Mysore is concerned, Railway personnel are given Central scales of pay while our Telephone and Postal departments which come under the same Schedule are treated differently. Therefore my question is, why not our service personnel be given the same treatment in the matter of pay etc. Mysore is also only a Part B State. I think that this difference in treatment has resulted from want of proper presentation of facts in the strongest manner possible. Again, Mysore was the first Part B State which was given exemption by the Government of India from Article 371. It is now placed on a par with Part A State for many purposes. We will compare our State with Mysore or with any other State. In point of education, literacy, reforms etc our State stands first. Our State stands in the forefront of all States consider it in any aspect. The only thing is that we have not been considering the interests of our State. Therein lies trouble. The weight of opinion of this House should be brought to bear on the Government of India and make them understand that we shall not be treated as an inferior State, and that our service personnel should be treated justly. That is the spirit of the Constitution.

Then again, our service personnel when they were integrated were not given the option to revert. They were not allowed to choose what was advantageous to them. That works hardship to our service men. Many of them long to come back to our service because the service conditions here are better for many of them. All that I want to urge is, that the integration of services must be fair and square.

I am told of an unfortunate circumstance at the integration. The Ad Hoc Committee constituted at the Conference of the Chief Secretaries of States in February 1950 failed to implement the proceedings of that conference. Our State was not represented at all in that committee. Our Government did not insist upon our representation. After the event we are rousing up in protest. Let us hope we will bring pressure upon the Government of India and see that they respond to these just demands of ours. I am sure they will not give room for any discrimination in services, and cause any kind of discontentment. One of the hon. Members who spoke before referred to the fact that there already exist discontentment. We have many disintegrating forces. Let us not add to them. Let us appeal to them to treat every one of us as equal. Let there not be any difference between

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Part A and Part B States between North Indian and South Indian, between rice eaters and wheat eaters, and so on. We must all be treated as belonging to the Indian Service Personnel and granted the same privileges from the date of the integration 1-4-1950. We are entitled to equal treatment from the date of integration and after all we ask for pure and simple justice being done for the hard worked service personnel of Travancore-Cochin. Let us hope that the Government of India will see that justice is done according to the spirit of the Constitution.

Shri A. Thanu Pillai: Sir, the Chief Minister's motion is:

> " ..that the question of impressing upon the Government of India the necessity to adequately safeguard the interests of the Ex-State Officials taken over to service under that Government as a result of the Federal Financial Integration be discussed."

The Chief Minister himself clearly admits the necessity of impressing upon the Government of India that justice and fairness be shown to those that have been taken over by them from our Government, I mean the state Government. I realise, Sir, that the Central Government is as much as our Government, and we should do nothing to embarrass or create difficulties for the Government of India so far as it is possible. At the same time, Government of India should realise that they have to be very careful in creating conditions that would result in discontent in any part of our country. When the Chief Minister of this State says that he wants the help of this House to make the Government of India do what is right to our service personnel. what does it show? It shows that this Government are not able to make the Government of India do justice to us. That, to start with is a very unfortunate state of affairs. This service integration was brought about because of a new circumstance and it implies many things. It involves many principles. Whether our Government did what was necessary in time is no doubt a very pertinent question. But that cannot help us much now. Personally, Sir, I think, this Government failed to do its duty to those that served under them as well as those who had been surrendered to the Government of India. I need not go deep into that matter. We heard a good deal about our Army Personnel.

Mr. Speaker: I find some members are flying about in the House and causing disturbance when a serious matter is under discussion.

Shri A. Thanu Pillai: We heard about the way in which our Army personnel were dealt with. Thousands were asked to go. We do not know why. Some members said that these people were not fit to be in the Indian Army. But all reports that have reached us before Integration about our Army was, whoever had anything to do with our Army, that they were satisfied with the high level of efficiency of our State Forces. Yet thousands were disbanded and I may bring to the notice of this House—subject to

correction—because papers are not with me, that many of these men who were disbanded were taken back into the Indian Army after that as new recruits. That is a matter for this Government to enquire into. Why were they sent out first? Is it to avoid the grant of legitimate pension to them? Is it to take no account of their past services? That is a matter for this Government to enquire. Again an officer of our State Forces who was in the teaching staff of the Dehra Dun Military Academy for three years engaged in the training of Cadets, was sent out. He was found fit to teach Cadets for 3 years in the Academy, but when their officers interviewed him he was found unfit to be in the Indian Army. Sir, this is a very serious matter for investigation by our Government. How did this happen? There is this very significant fact which we should take note of. With the coming of Independence, Englishmen left the country and with them a large number of highly placed officers of the Government of India left their services. Young and most inexperienced men had to be promoted to those places and they rose like rockets from the bottom to the top. It was these men that largely decided the fate of our service personnel. That is an aspect of the matter to be taken into consideration. Sir, Government of India talk so much of their efficiency; they preach so much about their own officers' efficiency and the inefficiency of service personnel of Travancore-Cochin. I am one who is absolutely dissatisfied with the way in which our men have been dealt with by the Government of India. Young men who had risen to high positions in the Government of India, all on a sudden, because of political changes forgot themselves and did things of the kind mentioned here. They declared the men in our Army as inefficient. I know what opinion is entertained by high placed men of the Indian Army. The fact is that all on a sudden our men were sent out. Now about 50 % of them are out of employment.

[3 P. M.]

If a competent commission were to judge the efficiency of the Indian army, what percentage would stand the scrutiny, I ask. Then what was the basis for the presumption that they had the right to examine and reject our personnel? Were our officers selected haphazardly? Were incompetent men taken as officers here? No, that is not the truth. There is always this question of vested interests. The officers, whether of the army or of the other services of the Government of India, formed themselves, before the integration, into a kind of vested interest, and they seem to think that they have a right to say anything about the service personnel of the States. Sir, I concede that some of the States are backward, very backward really. Once, half a dozen years ago, when I was coming from Delhi, a Professor in a big Indian State was travelling along with me in the train. In the course of my conversation, I asked him about their budget. He told me, "We have no budget in our State. It is a big State. I get a big salary, I am a Professor in a big college. But we do not have a budget in our State." There are States like that,

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But Travancore-Cochin is not a State of that type. And the Government of India are clearly wrong in dealing with us as if we were some inferior beings. I concede, we wanted integration. But what does integration mean? Integration does not mean one party sitting in judgment over the other party. That is not my conception of integration. Integration should mean joining together two parts. That should be done on a footing of equality. There it is that all the trouble has arisen. They should have fully conceded, they should have taken it for granted that all our men are fit to go into the India Government service In fact, the contrary has not been proved so far. Now, what is true of the army service, is equally true of the civil service.

I would make one or two general observations before I go into the merits of the case. This question of integration is decided by what I would call the dominant party. What place had we in deciding it ? What place was given to this Government, I ask the Chief Minister. I remember that he was not the Chief Minister at the time, but he was in the ministry ; at any rate, he belonged and belongs now to the party in power when the integration took place. What part was given to our Government in these deliberations? Were they consulted? Yes, they were consulted, you may say. But what weight was given to their opinions? I may be excused when I make the following statement here. There is a great danger in having our interests represented by officers whom the Government of India has sent here as our Chief Secretary I want this Government to realise that danger. Well, the Chief Secretary goes to attend the conferences at Delhi. There, in Delhi, it is the big Secretaries to Government that are making the recommendations. Our Chief Secretary is, after all, only a junior officer among them. And he goes to Delhi as our representative. Now, he is but a man, not a superman. When those people insist on a particular thing, when they say "Look here, Mr. So-and-So. you are the Chief Secretary from Travancore-Cochin ; you see this arrangement is necessary. The Government of India feel that this arrangement should be made. What do you say ?' Then our Chief Secretary will say, "Yes, Sir. I am now the Chief Secretary in Travancore-Cochin. But I am your officer all the same." Of course, he may not say all these things expressly. But if the Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs says that some arrangement should be made, our Chief Secretary will merely say, " If the Secretary in Delhi accepts it, I will certainly accept it"; That would be naturally the stand which he will take. I do not refer to personalities here. I have absolutely no complaint against either Mr. K G. Menon or Mr. Rajan. But I say, we are dealing with human material. And our Government should not expect such a Chief Secretary to safeguard the interests of this State, when those interests come into conflict with the interests of the Government of India. I do not say that there is any conflict between the interests of this State and the interests of India as a whole ; but when people in New Delhi, when big officers working under that Government

begin to view things in a spirit of antagonism and exclusiveness and even supression, how can there be harmony, how can we escape a conflict of interests? In such circumstances, can we be satisfied with our interests being represented by our Chief Secretary? I say that this is a matter for the serious consideration of our Government. Normally Mr. John has a right to stand up and tell me, there is no antagonism between the Government of India and our Government. But here is estopped, he is clearly estopped; because he has told us 'You help me in impressing upon the Government of India the necessity of being fair to our people." So it is evident that there is antagonism. I am sorry that the Government of India should have brought about such a situation. I little expected this of them. And normally we do not expect it.

Of course, baseless complaints, baseless grievances, when they are made, we must ignore them; indeed, I would be the first person to taboo them. But here are complaints and grievances which are well-founded. I shall take one or two cases. The integration was to take effect from the first April 1950; and our former officers were to be paid, from that date, according to the Central scales of pay. On the basis of that, this Government started correspondence with the Central Government. And they got a reply that they had officially settled that the new scales of pay would be made available to officers of Travancore-Cochin only from the first April 1951. I ask Mr. John, did they give any reason? No, they did not find it necessary to give any reason. They merely said, "Look here, Mr. John, we have fixed the date as first April 1951. Accept that." That is, to say the least, painful. This is how the spirit of antagonism and opposition comes about. They should not give room for that. I am not trying to exaggerate matters. But I deliberately ask Mr. John, did they give any reason? No, they merely changed the date arbitrarily. I am at a loss to see any justification for this. If they had any valid reason, they would have given it. They had none, that is why they took that stand. It is this attitude about things which is most objectionable. The other grievance is also well-founded. We are talking of integration. What is integration? As I said earlier, it is a joining together of two parts, neither part being higher than the other. Let us take the integration of scales of pay. The usual scale in most parts of India is the time-scale, Rs. 50-180 or 200 or some such thing. Here in Travancore-Cochin, the whole range is covered by two or three grades, like Rs. 30-45, Rs. 45-75, Rs. 80-120 etc. Of course, each has its own merits and de-merits. The time scale has its advantages. The grade scale, with its greater chances for promotion, too has its advantages. Probably the former may be said to be the better and the more just. Anyway, in the integration, what did they do? They say, from the point of view of responsibility in respect of work, all these grades will be absorbed in the single time scale grade. Suppose there is an officer now getting Rs. 100 after 20 years of service; according to their calculations, he will

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continue to get that Rs. 100 only and that as a personal pay, because according to them what is sought to be safeguarded is only the money that an officer is getting at the moment. So they say they will pay him Rs. 100 now, but he will not be eligible for any further increment until such time as he will take to reach this Rs. 100 where he to start on the starting pay of Rs. 50 now. And all this time, his pay will be personal, his pay being Rs. 50, 55 the next year, 60 the third year and so on. This is how they work the integration. Is this integration, I ask? Or is it something calculated to bring about disintegration, not disintegration of the services, but disintegration of the country. This is just what the authorities in Delhi fail to see. My friends here were suggesting that is not the way in which harmony should be developed homogeneity should be brought about. There is a lot of truth in that contention. These are means of disintegrating this big country of ours. Sir, I would mention, in this connection, that these things have not only got their immediate economic effects, but there is a graver aspect of the question, that is the political aspect. The people here, in the south, should feel assured that their interests are quite safe in the hands of the authorities at Delhi—the authorities at Delhi may belong to East Punjab, or Bihar, or Assam or further north, but our interests are safe in their hands. Is that feeling engendered by these things?

Past is past, and let us not be harping upon them. But now, if you integrate the grade scales of pay that we have got here into a single time scale, you must certainly start from some point. We must have a definite principle here. What is that principle? A man entered service ten years ago. Suppose he had entered in the new scale of pay, say Rs. 50-150, where would he be now? What pay would he be drawing now? His pay must be fixed there. Of course, it should not be less than what he gets now. That is the principle to be adopted. And then, from now give him his normal increments, his rank among all those who are in that scale. This, I would call, real integration. And I find that the Government of India have undertaken to pay pensions to our former officers. We must start at the moment making allowance of differences being bridged. That is the only safe way. But on the contrary what is it that they are doing? A man may be getting a pay of Rs. 100 today. He is asked to continue to work on Rs. 100 until such time he would reach Rs. 100 in the time-scale of pay in which he is put. What is the justice in it, Sir. When people came and complained to me, I began to think about it. Can there be any justification? Why do the Government of India make themselves parties to this kind of procedure? I am at a loss to find any justification. It is a matter which must be dinned into their ears and they must be made to do what is right to our personnel.

Then, Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. We have held certain tests and on the basis of the results of those tests, our Government have declared certain employees as

fit for certain kinds of work. Now, I am told that they won't accept those tests. They would make these employees undergo their own tests. Why? Are our tests valueless.

Then again, Sir, we are dealing with human material. A man may be 50 today. He might have qualified himself by undergoing tests for a particular work. What is the fun of asking him to go and sit with young boys to undergo the same test to qualify himself for some promotion for the kind of work for which he is already qualified? You know, Sir, at an advanced age, it is difficult to pass examinations. But the requisite equipment so far as the work is concerned is there. Examination means a lot of memory and cramming and the power to remember many things at the same time. But that is not what is required to get the work executed. All these things we should inform them and they should accept all sound principles They can't treat us in any manner they like. They must be told again and again about these things. Sir, there is this feeling I am told. The Government of India officers think they are a superior set. Even in taking decisions in regard to the personnel concerned, a few officers from there come here and do things in their own way. Sometime, one of our officers is allowed to be a visitor. Of course, he does not sit on the same level with them—probably he is given a seat on a much lower level. He goes and sits there—and I do not think he will be consulted. Sir, in the case of one officer who was an acting Account Officer, he told me that somebody who came from there thought that this man should be sent down and therefore he was reduced as a clerk. That gentleman came to me and asked me what could be done. I said "I do not know. You must approach the authorities at Delhi." He went to Delhi somehow. Recently I was told he has got his due place. Now, Sir, can all our erstwhile employees make this kind of pilgrimage to Delhi? It is very difficult for them. So, that sound principles, they must accept.

Then, Sir, I want to mention one or two matters also about what they call categorisation. If they say a particular kind of work for a particular officer, I can understand. For instance the Telephone Department. We had a Telephone Department here. In most of our departments, particularly in the technical departments, our personnel are indeed superior to the personnel under the Government of India, taking a comprehensive view of the whole circumstances. There may be some competent officers there also. In the Telephone Department, I am told that Supervisors are appointed there without any previous experience or qualification. An Intermediate man will be put in as a Supervisor and given a few months' training. Then he becomes a Supervisor. Here, in our Telephone Department, all our Supervisors were Graduates in Engineering. They are stated to have been clubbed with the other officers there. It appears they say " qualification, we do not mind." Sir, in a country like India where competent people are necessary, so that the country may be built up, they would not consider qualifications. That seems to

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be the stand they take. What are we to do with our qualified men, men who have equipped themselves well for particular kinds of work. The whole country requires them and if qualification will not be taken into consideration, simply because they have appointed incompetent people in certain places, I think it is not fair. I therefore earnestly appeal to the Government that wherever possible only properly qualified people should be utilized, so that their services may be useful for the development of the country. They do not want our men, and that is the way how things are being done. That, I submit, would be quite wrong.

Next Sir, in regard to our Army personnel, I should like to make one suggestion Many Officers—most of them young men—have been sent out with no pension. I am told that in Hyderabad—I am speaking subject to correction—every Officer in the Army has been given a minimum pension of Rs. 150 per mensem when he is sent out. That was the arrangement there. I am told that some of our Officers who went to Hyderabad recently in connection with the Police action and who escorted the prisoners there, have been sent out with no pension. But those prisoners have been given a minimum pension of Rs. 150. That is the sort of arrangement that our Government has been able to secure from the Government of India. Ther is no use blaming the Government at present. Now, we must all work together and see that justice is secured to our Army personnel and other persons that are thrown out of employment. We should at least see that they are provided with some work or other. There are many new appointments made. There are competent and qualified men among them. Government can also induce private firms and big plantations or factories to take them for administrative jobs. Now, nothing is being done and those people are turned out into the streets. It is a most pitiable sight to see. I think Government will see that as far as possible they are provided with jobs

Sir, I do not want to take any more time. What can be done is the question. Of course, the Government of India should be induced to be fair towards us—I do not accuse them of any unfairness. In these matters it is not the popular side of the Government—I mean the Ministers—that bring about the trouble but the Officers under them. It is to safeguard the interests of subordinate Officers under the big Officers that the big Officers go out of the way. The subordinate Officer reports to the big Officer and the big officer reports to the Secretariat. In the Secretariat again, we find Officers belonging to that class and they create trouble. The reports then go to the Ministers. The Ministers may not be able to understand the real facts. I cannot for a moment believe that a person like Pandit Nehru or his colleagues in the Cabinet would be interested in this kind of action. It must be the Officers. But the Ministers should be made aware of the facts and it must be the duty of our Ministers to see to all these things. We can only give vent to

our feelings in the matter. This kind of action is not going to improve matters and contribute to the progress of the country. This will only create discontent.

Therefore, Sir, our Ministers should see the Ministers there. They must have a full account of all that has taken place. I do not think Mr. John has got an account of all that the Government of India officers are doing. They must collect materials. If necessary, they must interview the Ministers. Mr. Nataraja Pillai suggested that some big officer should be sent. Who is the big officer here who can go and personally contact the big officers in Delhi? Our big officers are getting only a few hundreds. An officer drawing Rs. 500 at Trivandrum will not have the courage to approach an officer drawing Rs. 4000 in Delhi. That is our difficulty. If the Government want the help of this House, let them send a competent deputation. I have no objection. I do not think there will be anything wrong in that—a Minister, if necessary re-inforced by one or two others, if that will be helpful. Anyway, the matter should be properly attended to. It is only a suggestion. But the Ministers make themselves responsible, and Sir, the responsibility of Mr. John in this matter is very very heavy. There is no use of saying 'we have done everything'. Now, whether we have done everything or not is seen from the result; and what is the result? Our people are weeping. So, they must see that everything is done in the matter.

With these words, Sir, I strongly support this motion.

Shri N. Rajagopalan Nair: Sir, I also rise to wholeheartedly support the motion moved by the Leader of the House. We have not only to impress upon the Central Government the necessity of providing adequate safeguards but also see that the legitimate rights of more than 6000 citizens of this State, are safeguarded. On the 1st of April 1950, the federal financial integration was effected and as many as 12 departments of this Government went under the Central Government. And the Centre had nothing to lose but had everything to gain. Our well organised Income-Tax and Excise Departments appreciably enhanced their revenues. It is understood that our Anchal and Telephone Departments had a net profit of about 11 lakhs when taken over by the Centre. Subsequently, the Trunk Call rates and the rate for getting a connection and the cost of a Post card or a cover and the rates of M. O. charges all these were increased remarkably. You know, Sir, that an Anchal cover used to cost only one chuckram but the cost has been gradually raised and now it is 2 annas. Let alone the additional hardship the people will have to suffer on these accounts, but what has happened to service personnel? They were made servants of the Government of India from the 1st of April 1951. They were asked before integration what service rules they preferred and they chose that of the Centre. The Home Department declared that they were the servants of the Government of India from that date, and they were working for the Central Government from that very date like their brethren

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in Mysore, Bombay and Madras and the proceeds of their labour clearly went to the Central Treasury. Besides they were made to understand that they would be getting the Central Scale of Pay from April 1950. Is it not but justice, Sir, that equal pay should be given for equal work. Is it not justice that for the same kind of work that their brethren in Mysore, Madras and Bombay are doing they should also be given the same rate of salary if not more for the better work that they could do? It is a well-known and universally accepted dictum that equal pay should be given to equal work. The State has very carefully washed off its hands by 1950. The Centre takes them into account only from 1951, and from 1950-1951 they were neither in Central Service nor in the State Service. Definitely, they were not under us because the revenue from their departments went to the Central Government treasury. But when we handed over these people into the hands of another Government, it was done as between equal partners. That is all right. We can hand over a thing only into some other hand. That hand is absent for an year—rather we have tossed them over and they are for an year neither there nor here but in the mid air to come down and all into the rough hands of the Centre. I request the Leader of the House, and every body concerned to heed to this warning that human life is not to be tossed about like this. It is a shame for a Government, why, even to an individual to stoop to do like this. The reply of the Centre was that this question was not to be opened. Why not? Sir, If we are earnest that will be re-opened. The key is with us, only, we should take it out. And then only can our men get justice. Many of the ex-State personnel, those who have already put in 18 and 20 years of service, and who had passed many departmental tests conducted by this Government, they are given a starting salary in the new grades into which they have been taken. As a result, promotions and increments of salary of the ex-State personnel are barred for many years to come. This was the consequential result of applying the Fundamental Rule 22 (1) which states that a person would be treated as a fresh recruit when he is taken to the Centre irrespective of the service he has already put in the State. As the hon. Member for Mavelikara stated the scale of pay in the Central Service especially the maximum is very glittering. But the huge majority of ex-State personnel are not going to get that. Suppose a person has put in 15 years of service here, his age will be on the wrong side of forty and he is given a starting salary of Rs. 55 in the scale of Rs. 55-130. He will be able to work only for a short period because he has to retire at 55. When he retires he will be no where near the maximum. If the maximum cannot be reached can these people expect promotions in the grade? They can't, why? Because they begin as fresh recruits. So, the first two points that we have to impress upon the Central Government are these: first, they will have to give our Officers the enhanced scales of pay from 1-4-1950; second, full weightage should be given to their past services. Unless these are assured, neither fairness nor equity is going to be had and

justice is not going to be meted out to the ex-State personnel. We have also to see what the basic principles followed in these absorptions, equations and integrations were. The hon. Member, Member for Trivandrum was stating here that it was agreed at a Conference of Chief Secretaries of part B States that the result of integration should not be less advantageous to the ex-State personnel. Again, the Covenant has clearly stated that the officials are to be taken in their appropriate grades. It is clear from this that not only their salary and emoluments have to be taken into consideration but their status in the State service, the responsibilities which they were shouldering and the prospects they would have had if they had continued their service in the State—all these things will have to be considered. But what was the net result of this integration so far as it affected the ex-State personnel?

Sir, with your permission I wish to make this clear with special reference to the Income-Tax Department. Sir, our Income Tax Department was a well organised one. I was in that Department some years ago. The present Chief Minister was in charge of the Department then. On the staff there were Commissioners, Income-Tax Officers, auditors and clerks in the scale of Rs. 100-125, 45-75, 30-45, etc. When in all the other Departments the lowest clerical grade was in the scale of Rs. 20-25 or 25-30 in this Department it was Rs. 30-45. The minimum qualification fixed was graduation, and appointments were made only after a competitive test. These things are significant in this context. See how they are equated now. These graduate clerks are treated as lower Division clerks in the present set-up and made junior to matriculates in that section. The graduate clerks who have passed the Income-Tax tests and who have been selected after competitive tests are now put along with Matri culates and even made junior to them. This is sheer injustice. I would try to make it still more clear. How this equation in the scales of pay has been worked out. I will give some details. For 1952-53 thirteen posts of Inspectors were sanctioned for Travancore-Cochin area. Only 12 posts were equated. Two Supervisors' scale of pay have still to be equated. For 9 Head Clerks only two have been taken for 62 Upper Division Clerks only 36 have been equated. In the matter of Stenographers out of 3 only two were taken. Out of 16 posts of Steno-typists only 2 were graded and their service equated. And then, we have to note very carefully, that for 31 Lower Division Clerks 136 have been absorbed into that grade. It is definitely clear therefore that the number of appointments in the higher grade is less than the number sanctioned here and that in the lower grades more. In the Central set up only 23% of class III staff are lower Division clerks. But here in Travancore there is 77% and in Cochin 61%. But if the absorption was fairly done, the surplus would have been in the higher grades for which vacancies could have been found out outside the State. A clerk in the Commissioner's office on Rs. 100-125 is designated as a clerk while he is really doing the work of an auditor. Auditors were transferred to these

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places and these clerks were sent out from the Commissioner's office as auditors in some other offices. It is a clear indication that they are really attending to the functions of an auditor. So, these posts have to be equated atleast with that of the Inspectors. But this clerk is now only an upper division clerk. The minimum qualifications for these upper division clerks must be noted in this connection. And what is the work of these auditors? It is true, they are getting Rs. 80 now. The maximum emoluments were only so much. But what was the duty they were performing? They were in charge of the whole office. Their work was examination of accounts. When the officer is absent, this auditor is to take charge of the whole office. In fact, the whole work of collection and assessment was done by these auditors. But what has been done to them? Their status, their responsibilities, their position and their duties here were not at all taken into account. And they have been taken only as upper division clerks. As the learned Member for Trivandrum said, they used to get Rs. 80 here and they were given a job which fetches Rs. 80 in the Centre,

Now, every Income-Tax Office had a head clerk on Rs. 45-75 But direct recruitments were made to this cadre only from commerce graduates. For confirmation in that grade, one had to pass Higher Book-keeping and Accountancy Examination. That was their position in our Department. But what is their position today? They have been made lower division clerks. But the work they were doing here clearly corresponds to that of the upper division clerks of the Central set up. Now, there were Assistant Examiners and Assistant Inspectors in Cochin. But these people have been taken over to the category of upper division clerks and the other class of clerks & typists goes to the category of the lower division clerks. They are not given their legitimate place in the Central set up. That is sheer injustice.

Here is another instance. There were six officers who were temporary. They were all Income-Tax officers who were in charge of the whole office. They were liable to be promoted to higher grades here.

Shri Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Do the lower division clerks in the Centre possess any technical qualification?

Shri N. Rajagopalan Nair: No, nothing. That is not necessary. Only matriculation.

Now, these six officers were equated as Inspectors, inspite of the fact that they were Income-Tax officers here. Is it not shameful? When they were doing officer's work here, they were treated like this. Why was this done so? The answer is that vacancies do not exist here in the Travancore-Cochin area. Sir, there is no separate Income-Tax Department for the Travan core-Cochin area alone. Then, why should they concentrate on this area for equating our officers in this area. Why can't they find places outside this unit? They are prepared to go even

outside the state. Only thing is that they should be treated fairly. Then they would have been willing to go outside. Because of this kind of equation in the higher grades, the lower paid officers, as I said before, were found to be a surplus. Now, they are asked to go to Madras and Mysore. The equation was not based on correct principles and as a result the lower paid staff were in surplus and when they were found to be in surplus, they are asked to go outside. If the integration of the services was fairly done, the surplus would have been really in the higher grades. And they would have been prepared to go outside if only justice had been done to them.

Sir, this position can be solved only by revising the orders of absorption and equation. The State scales of pay is the only thing that is taken into consideration now. The status, the official responsibility, the prospects, etc. of the employees should all have been taken into consideration for this equation. All Departments are suffering from the same kind of injustice.

In the Anchal Department, the services personnel including the Anchal Masters are not given justice. Even the Anchal Masters in the then Chief Anchal offices are not equated to the rightful places they ought to get in the Central set up. I have referred to promotion, Sir. In the Posts and Telegraph Department confirmations were made. The learned Member for Trivandrum was saying that when the Europeans were sent out young men from the lowest ranks were rocketed to the top. But no young men from our area came to the top. But, confirmations were going on and that to the detriment of the State's personnel. Those with 3 years Service are confirmed and exstate personnel with 15 years are still temporary. Is this not discrimination ? The result is that the poor ex-State personnel who are having long years of service to their credit are left still as temporary employees. Are we not to take care of these people simply because they are borne in the cadre of the Central Department ? Are we not presiding over their destinies too when we are passing ordinances and other things in respect of the people of the State ? For everything in the matter of promotions and other facilities according to the Service Rules, our ex-State personnel are definitely at a disadvantage.

Well, Sir, who brought about this state of affairs ? I say it is all done by the colleagues of the very mover of this Resolution. There was the Deputy Minister for Communications Shri Kurshed Lal who came over to this State some time ago. The State authorities were before him. Were they able to plead for the safeguarding of the rights of the State's personnel ? Was it impossible on their part to do something then ? No, surely not. If so how did the Mysore people manage to see that their rights were not overlooked ? So, it was possible. Only thing was that the State authorities were not eager. The ruling party was more eager to safeguard their own position and the consequence

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is that these poor people are left uncared for. Sir, I am not aged enough to give any advice. I say only this. But let them take a bold step. My friends on the othor side should see that our privileges are safeguarded. I give them, my comrades, this warning—let them not yield. Let not the silent but eager eyes that are cast upon the Treasury Benches from their back benches swerve them from their duty. Let those eyes not disturb them atleast in this case.

Shri K. Bhanu: Sir, in supporting the motion before the House, I also wish to say a few words on the condition of the Service personnel integrated as a result of the Service integration. This integration was necessary for maintaining the unity, solidarity and the security of India. A lot of trouble arose in the Indian Union on the eve of independence. Now, a series of correspondence, controversy and discussion have been made following this integration to set right matters. Many grievances have been set forth which need redress. Now, as regards Service personnel, I have to make mention of a few facts. First of all, it may be borne in mind that these North Indians generally look with suspicion and jealousy on the South Indians. I do not know why they hold such an attitude towards us. The Malayalees are prudent but they are treated with discrimination. It is generally believed that the Madrasees are very intelligent, efficient and industrious. This high degree of efficiency may be the reason why we are treated with jealousy and suspicion. I have come across many service personnel from other Provinces of India, the Bengalees, the Punjabis and others. I know personally that they all treat the Madrasees with discrimination. It is such people who always deprive us of our legitimate rights and privileges both in the Services and outside. We are not given due right and respect in the Central Services. It will be natural and quite fair on their part to treat us as equals, both in the Central Services and in the Provinces. We have to fight for getting such equality. We had sufficient discussion here about our grievances. These grievances should be brought to the notice of the Central Government. As our learned Member for Trivandrum mentioned here, we are not treated fairly by the big officers there in the centre. This is because of the notions they hold regarding our people. We are not in any way inferior to them. Our personnel both in the Civil service and in the Military ranks are equal to them in point of efficiency. I know, as a matter of fact, that our military personnal are not in any way inferior to the Punjabis or Sikhs who are considered as martial races. We are not in any way inferior to them in smartness, efficiency or intellegence. About the Services, we have to maintain our equality with them. It is but natural for us to maintain that equality with them We have to represent our grievances to the Central Government and get redress in this matter of integration of services. With these words, I support this motion.

[4 P. M.]

Shri M. M. Abdul Khader: I rise to congratulate the Government on having realised at long last after more than two years, the responsibility which they owe towards this State, to the personnel of the integrated services of this State. When I asked the Leader of the House as to what steps were taken at the outset to remedy, to prevent the muddle in which the integration of services finds itself today, he said that steps were taken, that representations were made before the Central Government at the earliest; but he failed to give us a review of what all steps were taken by the Government of his party, how far his representations have been accepted by the Central Government. I have before me a report of the States Finances Enquiry Committee that gives a lot of details about the integration, about the allocation of revenue, about the division of Assets and liabilities about the revenue gap and so forth. But it does not contain a word about the services personnel who have been absorbed to the Centre. Sir, we have to impeach this Government for the confusion, for the chaos, for the dire plight in which the personnel of the integrated services find themselves today. I should put it to them that it was because of their weak, docile policy, spiritless attitude when face to face with the Central Government; it is this that has been responsible for the plight in which our service personnel find themselves today.

Sir, the muddle in which we find the services integration after two and more years proclaim the utter neglect and dereliction of duty of the Ministers of our Government who have been on the saddle. How did it happen? The Central Government is our Government. All the same when face to face with the Central Government these Ministers who are representing the interest of the people of the State in respect of matters like the future of the personnel of the integrated services, we expect of them and the Government a better sense of devotion to the interests of this State. Here Sir, we have got a set of Ministers who when dealing with Central Ministers would tremble in their shoes in order to keep themselves in saddle, in order that the Central Ministers and the Congress High Command may keep on patting them and sustaining them. These Ministers are surrendering the rights of the people of this State at the altar of the Congress High Command and the Central Government. The hon: Member from Trivandrum has brought to the notice of this House how the personnel of the Hyderabad Army are being granted heavy pensions when thousands of our men have been thrown out. Sir, we find that Hyderabad State had taken swords against the Government of India. If that is the attitude the Central Government would adopt towards State that has taken swords against the Central Government are we not to expect them to give us even justice? And if we have failed in getting justice today and if a hostile State such as Hyderabad got it, is it not due to the superiority of the representatives of the Hyderabad Government and the utter inefficiency utter callousness of our Ministers, the representatives that we are

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having in Government today. Sir, what do we find in Kashmir today? There we find the head of the State taking cudgels against the Government of India. There we have a state the future of which is not settled. We have a State which may accede to Pakistan; we have a State which may eventually even remain independent rather than joining the Union of India. Look at the attitude the Central Government is adopting towards that State and contrast it with their attitude towards us. It is because, Sir, here we are having a set of Ministers who are merely looking after themselves, who are merely concerned with keeping themselves in office by placating at every stage, by surrendering at every step before the Central Government so that their interests, their continuance in power may not be in jeopardy. Here Sir, even after two years we find the integration of services far from satisfactory and what did this Government do all the time? These people have been in power for the last five or more years. What have these people done to see that justice is meted out to our personnel? Have not these persons been in power during these two years? Did not they know the very big promises given at the time of integration of services? Did not they see that these promises have been trampled upon by the Central Government and have they raised a little finger to protect the interests of these services personnel?

I must, Sir, refer to the serious irregularities in the integration of Posts & Telegraph services. I am stating these because these Ministers, after all, may not be aware of it. They may not, after all, have cared to read that memorandum circulated by the affected personnel. I have to say all these because of the thoroughly negligent attitude which they have been maintaining in this matter all through. If they really wanted to foresee the difficulties that might arise in respect of this integration they could have easily consulted the representatives of the organisations of these employees. There is the Post & Telegraph Union; there is the inoffensive non-gazetted officers Association. If the Government had only stepped down from the lofty pedestal of false prestige and had taken these organizations into confidence, if they had merely cared ask the representatives of these bodies and tried to understand the difficulties and problems which would arise out of integration, this Government would not have brought all this avoidable havoc and muddle into the State in respect of the services integration.

There are Sir, the qualified lascars in our State. These people are E. S. L. C's and are technically qualified. while in the Government of India it is not necessary to have any general qualification. These lascars are now being put into the category of fourth class thus depriving them of whatever benefits and emoluments which they would have got if they were equated with the personnel of the same level in the Indian Union. There is also the question of the poor clerks and the linemen. These linemen who have been on the scale of 30-3-45 now have gone

down to 35-1-50 evidently losing the three rupees increment. As you know here before the integration took place we had the E. S. L. C. clerks, we had the tracers and copyists, the Telephone operators in the scale of 20-25 and 25-30 and now these clerks are put in the scale of 60-170 without any regard for their past services. And from this gross disparity you will be pleased to find that the technically qualified linemen have been very badly served as a result of this integration of personnel.

There are the first and second grade overseers. They have been degraded to the level of mere mechanics and postal inspectors. It is the duty of our Government to see that these people are given the higher grade which they deserve. I should also draw the attention of the House to the supervisors and sub-engineers. Here Sir, before integration took place these persons were doing the duties of sub-divisional officers and all these persons had to come down as a result of this integration. There is another very small thing for which this Government could not within these two years find a remedy. That is, the supervisors have not even today get the house rent allowance. The other persons get it. Only the supervisors are denied this allowance.

In this connction, Sir, I should mention how the telephone system is taken over by the Central Government. In Calcutta and Madras the telephone systems were owned and managed by private companies. In the case of the telephone systems taken over by the Centre from such agencies, the personnel were provided with better terms, greater weightage, greater emoluments etc. Is there any more argument, any more reason necessary to show that this Government has proved even more inefficient in safeguarding the interests of our personnel than these private joint stock companies in Madras and Calcutta.

Therefore, Sir, I wish to impress upon this Government at least now at this late stage, to take up a bold attitude. Let them forget the old overlord and serf attitude which they were accustomed to, till this day. Let them boldly try to solve the very genuine and real problems of our integrated personnel. I support the motion.

Shri Alexander Parambithara : Granted that the federal integration of services is a consequence resulting from the Constitution, we cannot countenance the fact that on that account any of our officers or for that matter even officers at the Centre should be put to any unnecessary trouble. Very sound principles were laid down in this respect at the time of the integration. For example, the report of the States Finance Enquiry Committee says that the permanent staff wholly (or substantially) engaged on work connected with "federal" subjects in States on the prescribed date should be taken over by the Centre in appropriate grades and upon terms not less advantageous than in the service of the States. So also, the White Paper on Indian States clearly lays down that the States and Provinces are equal partners. "It follows that the Central

[Shri Alexander Parambithara]

Government should function in States over the same range of subjects and with the same powers as in provinces. It is only in this way that the Union of India will gain in strength and its policies gain effectiveness. There is no federation in which the Central Government possesses different levels of power and authority in the units comprised in it. Such differences in jurisdiction from unit to unit are bound to be a source of weakness and to produce a sense of unfairness among the less favoured units which will be fatal to friendly relations and orderly progress." All these sound principles having been laid down, in practical work we find that we have come to a stage whereby one of the partners to this agreement—may be the smaller—has been given a set of untold grievances. Our officers are suffering from numerous hardships all of which could have been avoided. I do not subscribe to the view that all this is due to the inefficiency or any other defect on the part of the Ministers, but one thing should be admitted; that is, even now it is not too late for us to rectify these shortcomings. Many are the grievances of our officers, particularly in respect of their salary. The salary scales offered by the Central Government are apparently more attractive than ours, and that must have been a happy feature for many of our officers who desired to go to that service. But they are to be confined to the lower grades of salaries, they were drawing here and they are being denied the prospects of any enhanced salaries. This puts them in the position of great suffering. Added to that, the liability of the Government of India service is there; that is, a man working here now, may be transferred say, to Coconada or Telengana and there also he will have to draw only the present salary he gets. It is certainly a very invidious distinction bringing great hardships. These things have to be gone into, and our position reinforced in the light of the very sound principles that have been laid down at the time when these things were first taken into consideration. In this respect, the action taken by the Mysore and Hyderabad Governments is good in itself. They bargained for terms as equal partners and they succeeded in seeing that their officers got fair treatment from the Centre. The same thing could be done by us also and it is a happy augury that the Chief Minister has thought it worth while to take this matter into consideration. With the support of all the sections of this House, we are sure that these longstanding evils will be remedied.

I have to make one special reference, to the Central Excise personnel Unlike the other departments integrated, this is not a department integrated as such. The Excise Department of ours remains in tact. Only, some sections of it have been taken to the Centre, and our personnel taken over to the central service. Their parent service is here; their liens are here, and they were on deputation with the Central Government, and they were given the right to opt out and go back to their parent service. Many of them have expressed their desire to come back, and it is only in the fitness of things that they be

allowed to come back to their parent service. Many of them who have gone to the central service, many of them who were gazetted officers here, have become non-gazetted officers there, and they are drawing a salary which they were drawing here during the last ten or twelve or eighteen years. If they had remained here they would have got normal promotions which could have brought them higher emoluments. If it is being denied to them, it is nothing unfair for them to decide to come back and that desire of theirs plainly expressed. It has to be plainly respected in the light of the fact that they have been sent there on deputation. That must be given effect to, and those officers who are desirous of coming back must be given the chance and the right to come back. Of course many of our officers, even in the departments wholly integrated, desire to come back, but under the circumstances they cannot; it is not possible for them. But wherever possible, these officers should be allowed to come back and in the case of the Excise Department, there is every possibility, every right, and the accepted principle also— to come back. The deputation must be taken as deputation and they should be allowed to come back to their parent service.

Chief Minister (**Shri A. J. John**): I have not much to say regarding this motion because from the speeches delivered before this Assembly, it could be seen that the whole House is unanimous in holding that the position, status and grade of the ex-State officers should be improved. It is not correct to say that this Government has not taken any step to improve their position. Government have been consistently placing this matter before the Central Government and it may be on account of that, that the Central Government decided that the central scales of pay should be given at least from the 1st April 1951.

In this connection, I may say that there are other States—7 more Part B States—in India, and this decision will apply to all the Part B States, and so I do not know whether it would be possible to convince the Government of India to consider that question that the pay-scales should be introduced from 1st April, 1950 and not from 1st April 1951. However I can say that this Government will take all further steps necessary to convince the Government of India that it is obligatory to give effect to the pay-scales from 1950 onwards to the ex-State officers.

The hon. Member for Trivandrum was saying that this motion was moved by the Chief Minister because the Chief Minister found that it would not be possible for this Government to make the Government of India convinced that this has to be done. It is not so. Last time, some two days back, when this position was discussed before the Assembly, the hon. Member for Trivandrum himself insisted that a discussion should be had before this Assembly to consider this question. I agreed, and as a result of that agreement, I moved this motion.

I can only say that the Government will take all necessary steps with the Government of India, and I will try to get such

concessions as are possible for our ex-State service officers. With these observations, I resume my seat.

Mr. Speaker : The motion having been debated at length, I propose to place this motion for the vote of the House.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Speaker : I hope it is the desire of the House that the opinions expressed by all the Members of this House who took part in the debate may also be conveyed to the Central Government.

The House will now rise and meet again tomorrow at 11 o' Clock.

The assembly adjourned at 4—26 p. m. to meet again at 11-0 a. m. on Friday, the 25th July, 1952.

V. KRISHNAMOORTHI,
Secretary to the
Legislative Assembly.